

REC-2

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Court told of coded Moscow broadcast

Two Cypriots who joined the Young Communists' league and later became involved with Soviet espionage in London faced charges under the Official Secrets Act at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

They were Kyriacos Costi, aged 29, a tailor, of Upper Tollington Park, Finsbury Park, London, and his brother-in-law Constantinos Martianou, aged 26, a tailor, of Hermitage Road, Finsbury Park.

Mr Costi pleaded guilty to five charges: (1) between January, 1967, and September 10, 1971, conspiring with Vladislav Savin and Oleg Lyalin and other persons unknown to obtain for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the state information that might be useful to an enemy; (2) conspiracy to communicate such information; (3, 4 and 5) for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the state he made a note that might be useful to an enemy.

Mr Martianou pleaded guilty to two charges: (1) between January, 1961, and September, 1971, he conspired with Aleksey Savin, Vladislav Savin and Oleg Lyalin and other persons to obtain for a purpose prejudicial to the state information that might be useful to an enemy and: (2) conspiracy to incite persons to obtain information that might be useful to an enemy.

Mr Justice Milmo said he would pass sentence today.

Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, Attorney General, said that on the evening of September 9 Det Chief Inspector Fryer and other officers went to Mr Costi's address at 44 Upper Tollington Park with a search warrant. In his bedroom was a portable radio with earpieces which was connected to a tape recorder. Beside the radio were sheets of square paper and on the top sheet were written 39 groups of figures, obviously a code. There were also details of transmission frequencies and call signs.

A few minutes earlier a government radio operator had monitored a transmission sign and message from Moscow. When the police later played back the tape on the recorder in Mr Costi's room they found on the identification call signs and code.

A police officer then switched on the recorder and the call sign was played in court.

Sir Peter said that when Mr Costi was questioned by Mr Fryer he replied: "Everything you want is in my briefcase."

In that briefcase were two what appeared to be perfectly ordinary torch batteries. While the officers were examining them Mr Costi said: "I will show you." He unscrewed the tops of both batteries, which revealed a hollowed-out cavity in each. In the cavities were pieces of paper bearing writing and a series of numbers and a small plastic pen. Inside the pen was a rolled-up piece of film on which was recorded a signal plan.

In a cash box in a cabinet drawer in the bedroom was what appeared to be an ordinary dark green Venus lead pencil. When the top was unscrewed a cavity was disclosed, a convenient hiding place for microfilm and written messages.

Sir Peter continued: "The Crown say that on September 9 Costi was receiving a coded message from Moscow as he had on previous occasions received other coded messages."

He said Mr Costi was born in Cyprus and came to Britain in 1960. He was now a British subject. He joined the Young Communists' league in London, but resigned at the suggestion of a Soviet intelligence officer named Vladislav Savin, who masqueraded in London between March, 1965, and August, 1969, as an official of the Soviet trade delegation. Mr Costi received training in Soviet signals, codes and decoding. He later received instruction from Oleg Lyalin, who succeeded Savin in 1969 and had since defected to the British.

Replying to Mr James Comyn, QC for the defence of Mr Costi, Det Chief Inspector D. Ginn agreed that Mr Costi had no access to any secret information in Britain.

Dealing with the case against Mr Martianou, the Attorney General said that according to a statement Mr Martianou had made, he was approached in 1961 by a man he knew as Alex while visiting the Russian Exhibition at Earls Court. He came into contact with four Soviet intelligence officers. The first three he knew by the name of Alex and the fourth was Oleg Lyalin.

The trial was adjourned until today.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Miller, ES \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Bates \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE TIMES

London, p.3

Date: 12/7/71  
Edition:  
Author:  
Editor:  
Title: OLEG LYALIN

Character: ESP - R  
or  
Classification:  
Submitting Office: ST-102 London  
☒ Being Investigated

105-216642-A-  
REC-2

CONSTANTINOS MARTIANOU  
EMPLOYED AS A TAILOR  
HERMITAGE ROAD, FINSBURY PARK, LONDON, ENGLAND  
CYPRUS

54 JAN 12 1972

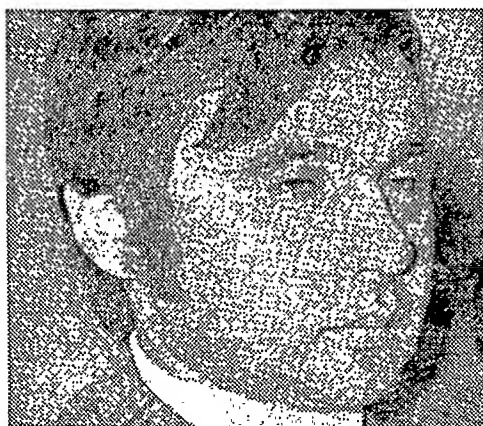
Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Miller, ES \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ponder \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Potes \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

REC 68

TOYS OF ESPIONAGE

**COURT SEES EQUIPMENT**



Kyriacos Costi

**USED BY  
TAILOR  
WHO WAS  
'SMALL  
FRY' SPY**



Constantinos Martiano

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

DAILY EXPRESS

London P.9

Date: 12/7/71

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: OLEG LYALIN

Character: ESP - R  
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: London

☒ Being Investigated

REC 68

NOT RECORDED

172 DEC 28 1971

58 JAN 4 - 1972

THE "toys of espionage" were exhibited at London's Old Bailey yesterday. And the court listened to a tape recording of a coded message from Moscow.

The message, the court was told, was being recorded, as police burst into a locked bedroom in Upper Tollington Park, Finsbury Park. In the room was:—

Twenty-nine-year-old tailor Kyriacos Costi, who pleaded guilty yesterday to five charges under the Official Secrets Act, including conspiring with Soviet defector Oleg Lyalin.

In the same court yesterday Costi's brother-in-law, Constantinos Martianou, 26, of Hermitage Road, Finsbury Park, pleaded guilty to two similar charges. The case against the two men was heard separately.

## CALL SIGN

Both men, who are Cypriot-born, were alleged to have been recruited by Soviet Intelligence officers in Britain while members of the Young Communist League. Martianou came to Britain in 1959, Costi a year later.

Sir Peter Rawlinson, prosecuting, told the court that a few minutes before the raid on Costi's room on September 9 a "Government radio operator" had monitored a transmission call sign from Moscow and recorded the message that followed.

This was found to be identical to the message recorded on the tape recorder in Costi's room.

Sir Peter said that after Costi was cautioned he told the officers: "Everything you want is in my briefcase."

IN THE BRIEFCASE they found two Ever Ready Sp2 batteries—"But these are no ordinary torch batteries," said Sir Peter.

Inside each battery was a hollowed-out cavity. There were two pieces of paper in the batteries bearing writing and a series of numbers and words, similar pieces of white plastic tubing, and a small blue plastic pen cap in which there were pieces of film or negative bearing numbers, a photograph signal plan.

## REELS

Also in the briefcase were reels of tape, cassettes, paper, and a diary for the year 1967.

When detectives started to search the rest of the room, Costi said: "I tell you everything is in the briefcase. You are wasting your time." But

the police were not wasting their time, the court was told.

IN A CASH BOX in a cabinet drawer was what appeared to be an ordinary dark green lead pencil. It wrote, could be sharpened, and was stamped "Made in England."

## CAVITY

"But it certainly was not made in England," said Sir Peter. The flat top unscrewed to reveal a cavity which could be used as a hiding place for pieces of film.

Sir Peter said: "As a simple piece of craftsmanship it would be very difficult to detect. It was cleverly made."

Costi told the police he did not use it because it was "too difficult."

ON A SIDEBBOARD was a portable radio tuned to the short wave, with ear-pieces, which was con-

nected to a cassette tape recorder. The radio was tuned to 10.5 megacycles.

In front of the radio lay nine sheets of squared paper and on the top sheet 39 groups of figures, obviously a code.

Leaning against the radio was a scrap of paper bearing in red ink a radio signalling plan, giving instructions on day, month, time, transmission frequencies, and call-signs.

THE DECODING involved the use of six pieces of squared paper—on some were blocks of letters and figures—a key consisting of a three-figure number, and a chart for substituting figures for letters.

It was a difficult system to break, said the Attorney General. The chart enabled Costi to turn letters into figures and by six different processes produce a box of

figures. The result would be five-figure groups.

Costi would apply a three-figure key to the groups of numbers in the boxes and would then be able to decode any messages he received by radio.

TWO STATEMENTS made by Costi were read to the court. The first described meeting two men called Mike, but Costi later said he had not been telling the truth.

In his second statement Costi said that in 1965 he met a man named Alex. They met at Arsenal Underground station and Tottenham Court Road and he had been given presents of £10. Once he was given a present of a jar of caviar.

Another man, also named Alex, said he wanted to train Costi in Morse code.

"The second Alex was not as nice as the first—he wanted more work," said Costi.

## 'EASY'

Sir Peter said Costi was asked to look at some photographs, and identified the two he had known as Alex as Aleksei Savin, an official of the Soviet Trade Delegation between 1965 and 1969, and Oleg Lyalin, who came to London ostensibly as a member of the trade delegation in April 1969.

FOR THE DEFENCE, Mr. James Comyn, Q.C., said it was easy to be dramatic about spies with radio sets and "the toys of espionage" before the court.

Mr. Comyn said his client would have been able to give only ineffective assistance to the Russians, and added: "This is one of the smallest

ENGLAND

IN APRIL

B. APPROX.

1942

member of the Y.

Communist

L. 1942

B. APPROX.

1945

ENGLAND

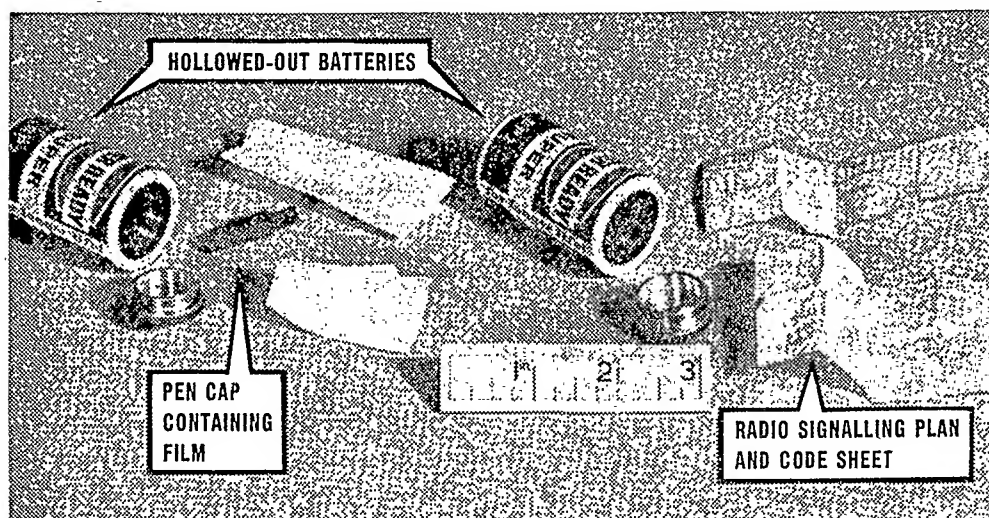
ENGLAND

Photo 1.1

AND

IN

Savin



Some of the "spy equipment" produced in court yesterday



SIR PETER RAWLINSON

try in the dirty brew of espionage."

There was no evidence that he had transmitted anything. He received messages but held no position of special trust, nor was he a member of the Services.

### 'ALEX'

"If any man measured the description of a tool, it was he," said Mr. Comyn.

Mr. Justice Milmo then postponed sentence and Costi was taken from the dock. Martianou immediately took his place.

**FOUR RUSSIANS**, three of them named Alex, figured in Martianou's statement. Sir Peter told the court. "So we will call them Alex One, Alex Two and Alex Three."

According to his statement,

Martianou first met Alex One in 1961 at the Russian Exhibition at Earls Court.

They met on several occasions, and after Martianou told him he was not happy in England, he was introduced to Alex Two, identified from photographs as Alexis Savin.

### DUMPS

Alex Two sent Martianou to get information at the American Air Force base at Brize Norton, Oxfordshire, but he was "too frightened." The same thing happened when he was sent to the Esso Petroleum plant at Crawley, Sussex.

### "DEAD LETTER BOXES"

from which Martianou collected messages on other errands, included holes in walls, dumps or containers such as packets or cans.

Sir Peter explained "dead letter boxes" were used to pass information from an agent to his controller, who was usually a K.G.B. officer in the disguise of a diplomat or a member of a trade or other mission.

Sir Peter said Martianou introduced Costi to the Russians, whom he identified as Alexis Savin, Vladislav Savin, and Oleg Lyalin, and later received £100.

The hearing continues today.

*Photo 1-61*



10  
SUBJECT: OLEG LYALIN  
CHARACTER: IS - R  
BUFILE: 105-216642  
NYFILE: 105-115626  
WFOFILE:

*ny let*  
OCT 28 1971

IN VIEW OF THE SENSITIVITY OF [REDACTED]  
EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE EXERCISED IN THE HANDLING OF ANY  
INFORMATION ATTRIBUTED TO THIS SOURCE AND NO ACTION TAKEN  
WHICH COULD CONCEIVABLY JEOPARDIZE THE SECURITY OF THIS  
SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

IN COMMUNICATIONS PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION  
OUTSIDE THE BUREAU, [REDACTED] SHOULD BE CHARACTERIZED  
AS "A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE  
PAST." IT SHOULD THEREAFTER STATE THAT THIS INFORMATION WAS  
RECENTLY RECEIVED FROM THIS SOURCE AND NO DATE SHOULD BE  
SET FORTH IN THE DISSEMINATION.

CLASSIFICATION:

~~"TOP SECRET"~~  
~~GROUP I~~

The Bureau advised on 10/8/71 of the receipt  
of the following information from [REDACTED]

10  
New York

1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - New York

Bureau

2 - 105-157656  
2 - 105-156058  
2 - 105-202213  
2 - 105-216642

DOWNGRADED TO

~~SECRET~~

Per AG/JAG/4752  
Date 4/4/2019

105-216642 -  
NOT RECORDED  
170 NOV 3 1971

57 NOV 10 1971  
421 7450

NY 105-115626

The source advised that he had no additional information pertaining to OLEG LYALIN, who defected from the KGB Residency in London, England. He added that no members of the KGB Residency in New York have been recalled with [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

On October 7, 1971, several people assigned to the NY Residency returned to the US from home leave in the Soviet Union. One of the [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[REDACTED] said KGB Headquarters Moscow, indicated that OLEG LYALIN could know approximately 250 KGB employees.

The source added that there have been no indications in the NY Residency as to what type of retaliated action the Soviet Union might take against Great Britain.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Fox \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pates \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# OLEG 'SET TRAP FOR WHITEHALL SECRETARY'

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

A MALAYSIAN civil servant who hated the British was used by the Russian defector OLEG LYALIN in an attempt to trap a Whitehall girl secretary into disclosing defence secrets, Mr JOHN BUZZARD, a Crown prosecutor, said at Bow Street Court yesterday.

He had also been sent by the Russians to collect squashed beer cans from various "dead letter boxes" in Portsmouth and Southampton on what might have been training runs in spying.

The man, SIROJ ABDOORCADER, 33, who worked in the Greater London Council Vehicle Registration Department, was sent for trial at the Old Bailey on three charges under the Official Secrets Act.

Bail was refused. Abdoorcader pleaded not guilty and reserved his defence.

Reporting restrictions were lifted at the application of Mr RICHARD HAWKINS, defending.

The charges are:

- 1- Conspiring with VLADISLAV LEONIDOVICH SAVIN, OLEG LYALIN and other persons in obtaining information which might be useful to an enemy on dates between Jan. 1, 1967, and Sept. 17, 1971.
- 2- Conspiring with Oleg Lyalin and other persons to incite MARIE THERESA ANTOINETTE RICHARDSON to communicate information which might be useful to an enemy between Jan. 1, 1967, and Oct. 31, 1970.
- 3- Between Dec. 4, 1967, and Nov. 25, 1968, at Uxbridge Road, Ealing, he obtained from the North West Area Office of the Greater London Council Vehicle Registration Department, information which might be, or was intended to be, useful to an enemy, namely the registration number of vehicles belonging to the security services.

## Diaries show hate

Mr BUZZARD said Abdoorcader's dominant motive was clearly "hatred of this country and a desire to assist its enemies. That was apparent from his diaries."

Abdoorcader, he said, was seen at work on Sept. 17 and three lists of car registration numbers were found on him. Police also found on the back of his Staff Association card the name "O. A. Lyalin" with an address in Highgate, North London, which was known to be that of the Soviet Trade Delegation, and a telephone number, Mount View 1907.

At his home police found more telephone numbers, more vehicle registration numbers, Communist literature and books including the "Thoughts of Mao Tse-Tung."

When police cautioned him, Abdoorcader replied: "I have been a bloody fool. It was only for fun," Mr Buzzard alleged.

At the police station he gave a different explanation. He said: "They forced me to do these things. I will tell you the truth. The dirty rotten swines forced me to do it. These Russian swines blackmailed me."

## Study at the Bar

Mr Buzzard said Abdoorcader came to this country from Malaysia in 1957 to study at the Bar. He failed his exams and took a job with the then London County Council.

"It seems clear from various things found at his home that he developed a hatred of Eng-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 THE DAILY  
TELEGRAPH

London

Date: 11/20/71  
Edition:  
Author:  
Editor:  
Title: OLEG LYALIN  
Character: 11/12/71  
or  
Classification: 65-1436  
Submitting Office: LON  
☐ Being Investigated

REC-8

MCT-39

NOT RECORDED  
45 DEC 6 1971

land and the English and he undoubtedly became a very suitable subject for recruitment into the Russian spy network," said Mr Buzzard.

His hatred of England was made clear by phrases like "British, English bastards," and "English swine" written on papers found at his home.

In March, 1967, he was approached by Savin, a Russian agent, who was later succeeded by Lyalin.

The Russian started to give Abdoorcader car registration numbers, asking him to find the owners' names, which he was able to do by virtue of his job.

The defendant passed on details he could obtain from files, but in some cases the numbers were in a special category to which only senior staff had access.

"It was sufficient to be of use to the Russians for them to know that certain numbers were on this special list," said Mr Buzzard. "Among numbers on this special list were those of cars used by security services."

### Succeeded by Lyalin

In 1969 Savin told the defendant he was leaving England and introduced him to his successor. "Alex." This man was later identified from photographs as Oleg Lyalin.

It was at this stage that Abdoorcader was given a present of an electric razor from the two men. Lyalin also arranged an emergency method of communication by sending a birthday card, but this was never used.

Mr Buzzard said the razor was inscribed: "To our dearest Siroj on his birthday."

According to the diaries found at the defendant's home Abdoorcader collected squashed beer cans from "dead letter boxes" in the Portsmouth and Southampton areas and on one occasion he was asked by Lyalin to put a heavy briefcase in a car at Portsmouth but he was unable to find the car.

"The Crown does not know what was inside the beer cans or the briefcase. They may have contained matter useful to an enemy or these may have been training exercises," said Mr Buzzard.

The case on this charge was that the defendant had agreed to perform these tasks for an espionage organisation, one of

whose objectives was to obtain information.

With regard to Miss Marie Richardson, the position was different because her name did not come from the defendant.

She was of Asian origin and had an undoubtedly responsible job as personal assistant to the Deputy Director, Supplies and Transport Staff, Navy and in that job she had access to matters classified as secret.

In the summer of 1969, she went on a cruise to Scandinavia and Leningrad, and the assistant purser made such persistent attempts to cultivate her acquaintance that she reported the matter to naval security.

Then, according to the defendant, in February 1970, Lyalin gave Abdoorcader Miss Richardson's address and telephone number, and told him to make friends with her.

He gave Abdoorcader money for flowers and Asian delicacies. But according to the defendant, he never actually made contact with Miss Richardson.

"It is obvious that Miss Richardson would have been a valuable recruit to a Russian spy network," said Mr Buzzard, but there was no suggestion of disloyalty on her part.

The prosecution also alleged that Abdoorcader's claim that he was blackmailed was disproved in more than one way.

Among his "rewards" were a wristwatch, a toilet set, a transistor radio, which he claimed he did not accept, and various sums of money, the largest of which was about £100.

Entries in his diaries also included phrases such as: "Lovely evening. Had drinks with my good friends," and "Met my good friends and they gave me my birthday present," said Mr Buzzard.

The remainder of Mr Buzzard's opening statement about Abdoorcader, of Anson Road, Cricklewood, was heard in camera.

### Warned by security

Miss Richardson said after yesterday's hearing: "I was warned by Ministry security officials that my name would be mentioned at some point in the proceedings."

"I have been instructed for security reasons to make no comment to anyone about the Oleg Lyalin affair."

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## Russian Defector Won't Be Tried As Spy by Britain

LONDON (AP) — Soviet defector Oleg Lyalin will not be prosecuted for spying in Britain, the attorney-general told the House of Commons yesterday.

Answering a question put by opposition Laborite Arthur Lewis, Sir Peter Rawlinson would not explain his decision.

Lyalin was a Soviet secret police officer who posed here as a trade official. He defected in September. His disclosures to British intelligence touched off the expulsion of 105 Soviet diplomats and officials on charges of spying. Lewis said: "This man is a self-confessed spy, but no action is taken against him."

*Brasigan*

*J. P. [Signature]*

The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_  
Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
The Evening Star (Washington) 174  
The Sunday Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_  
Daily News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
Sunday News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
The Daily World \_\_\_\_\_  
The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
People's World \_\_\_\_\_

Date 11-9-71

*71*  
105-216642  
54 NOV 11 1971

*[Signature]*  
105-216642-A  
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NOV 11 1971



Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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Mr. Sears \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

REC-23

(Indicate page, name of  
newspaper, city and state.)

5 THE TIMES  
London

6

## Two for trial on defector plot charges

Two men accused of conspiring with Oleg Lyalin, the Russian defector who was sent for trial yesterday at the Central Criminal Court, Yriacos Costi, aged 29, of Upper Collington Park, Finsbury Park, and Constantinos Martianou, aged 6, of Hermitage Road, Finsbury Park, both London, were remanded in custody when they appeared at Bow Street Magistrates' Court. Both men are tailors. DOB 1942

Mr Lyalin, aged 34, the KGB agent who defected to Britain, and two other agents who have since left Britain, are named in charges against the men, both Greek Cypriots. DOB 1922

A third man, Sirioi Husein Abdoorcader, aged 33, a civil servant, of Anson Road, Cricklewood, London, appeared separately on a secrets charge and was remanded in custody for another week. Mr Lyalin is also named in the charge against him. 589

Mr Costi faces three charges. He is accused of making a note calculated to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy, on September 9 last at his home.

He is also accused of conspiring between January 1, 1967, and September 10 this year in London and other places with Vladislav Leonidovich Savin and Oleg Lyalin and other persons unknown to contravene the Official Secrets Act by obtaining information which might be useful to an enemy. A third charge alleges that he communicated information which might be useful to an enemy.

Mr Martianou is charged that for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the state he obtained an article which might be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy.

A second charge alleges that between January, 1961, and September last in London he conspired

with Vladislav Savin, Oleg Lyalin and Aleksei Nikolaevich Savin to contravene the Official Secrets Act by obtaining information which might be useful to an enemy.

A third charge alleges that between January 1, 1961, and December 31, 1963, at Northfleet, Kent, he obtained information, the voltage of a power station, which might be useful to an enemy.

Mr Abdoorcader is accused of obtaining an article at Portsmouth on February 22 which might be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy. A further charge alleges that between January, 1967, and September last he conspired with Vladislav Savin, Oleg Lyalin and other persons unknown to obtain information which might be useful to an enemy.

The third charge alleges that between January, 1967 and October last year he conspired with Oleg Lyalin and other persons unknown to incite Marie Theresa Antoinette Richardson to communicate information which might be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy.

Date: 11/2/71

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:  
OLEG A. LYALIN

Character: IS - R

or

Classification: 65-1436

Submitting Office: London

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED

192 NOV 22 1971

EX-117

58 NOV 30 1971 6466

## Ray Cromley

### Red espionage



WHAT came out clearly in the British expulsion of 105 Soviet spies is the extent to which Moscow is engaged in industrial espionage.

Among the group of ousted men there were reportedly 50 specialists or specialist groups, each boring in on a separate industry.

These agents, it appears from the first reports, were particularly interested in computer software, air frames and electronics systems:

In these highly technical fields, of course, the line between military and industrial use is thin.

A radar can be used for commercial airports or for monitoring enemy missile shots. Electronics systems are as useful in tanks as in industrial production processes.

But the evidence is that Soviet industry (along with the Soviet military) is lagging badly in current expansion programs because of grave weaknesses in sophisticated computer, electronic and petrochemical development.

STUDIES made here with National Science Foundation money detail how very far behind Russian industry is in these areas.

(The weakness is in practical applications. Because of Soviet political controls over scientists working on the application of new developments to industrial and military use, many of the best men are escaping into purely theoretical work, as outlined in a recent column. Thus in important fields, Soviet applied science lags farther and farther behind the United States.

Information here is that the Soviet Union is making desperate attempts to fill that industrial gap — and the military electronics — computer — petrochemical gap as well.

Soviet industrial espionage is not new.

Back in the 1930s the Russians made strong efforts in Germany and in Sweden to spy out new developments in metallurgy, especially in furnace design for the production of ferrous metals.

Soviet agents have been caught from time to time since while attempting to ferret out other industrial secrets. The most recent pre-London case was in January, when the First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in West Germany was sent home for scientific and technical espionage.

Just the month before a Russian official was ousted from Argentina for spying in industrial installations.

THERE is reason to believe the Soviet agents (along with some considerable bungling) are quite successful in this type of espionage worldwide.

They can move in under the guise of commercial missions. They can operate thru nationals of other nations brought onto their payroll in a wide number of countries around the world. Technicians like to talk to other technicians, regardless of what country they are from. And especially technicians like to talk to other technicians who want to learn from them.

The Russians subscribe to thousands of technical magazines in the developed nations and use this information to pinpoint their objectives — the firms most expert in the lines they want to penetrate, and the officials, scientists and engineers in those firms with the knowledge they want to have.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_  
Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_  
Ponder \_\_\_\_\_  
Bates \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*Braxton*  
*W. H. M.*

The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_  
Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
The Washington Daily News 33  
The Evening Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_  
The Sunday Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_  
Daily News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
Sunday News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
The Daily World \_\_\_\_\_  
The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
People's World \_\_\_\_\_

Date 10-22-71

*105-216642-17*

NOT RECORDED

NOV 9 1971

57 NOV 10 1971

*105-21664*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## Lyalin drink charges dropped

Daily Telegraph Reporter  
**D**RUNKEN driving charges  
against Oleg Lyalin, the  
K.G.B defector, were with-  
drawn on police applica-  
tion at Marlborough Street  
Court yesterday.

Mr D. G. WILLIAMS, for the  
Director of Public Prosecutions,  
said it had been decided "that  
it is not in the public interest  
for these proceedings to con-  
tinue."

Lyalin, 34, was not in court.  
His defection last month  
came shortly before the expul-  
sion of 105 Russian diplomats  
and Russia's reprisal against a  
number of Britons.

The charges against him  
were driving while unfit through  
drink and failing to give breath  
and laboratory specimens.

He was arrested in London  
early on August Bank Holiday  
Monday when police stopped his  
Hillman car in Tottenham  
Court Road. He appeared in  
court later that day, described  
as a trade delegate, of West  
Hill, Highgate.

### £50 bail surety

He was remanded on bail in  
the £50 surety of a Soviet  
Embassy official, but he failed  
to answer when he was due to  
appear on Sept. 30.

Yesterday Mr. WILLIAMS told  
Mr JOHN HOOPER, the magi-  
strate: "The Director of Public  
Prosecutions, to whom the case  
has been referred, has con-  
sidered the papers and has  
consulted the Attorney-General.

"The decision has been  
reached both by the Director and  
the Attorney-General that it is  
not in the public interest for  
these proceedings to continue.  
Accordingly, my application is  
for these charges to be with-  
drawn."

### Court's permission

OUR LEGAL CORRESPONDENT  
writes: Once a person has been  
charged and brought before the  
court, leave of the court must  
be sought by the prosecution  
before the proceedings are  
dropped.

Mr. Tolson.....  
Mr. Felt.....  
Mr. Rosen.....  
Mr. Mohr.....  
Mr. Bishop.....  
Mr. Casper.....  
Mr. Callahan.....  
Mr. Conrad.....  
Mr. Dalbey.....  
Mr. Cleveland.....  
Mr. Pender.....  
Mr. Bates.....  
Mr. Tavel.....  
Mr. Walters.....  
Mr. Soyars.....  
Tele. Room.....  
Miss Holmes.....  
Miss Gandy.....

(Indicate page, name of  
newspaper, city and state.)

3 THE DAILY  
TELEGRAPH  
London, England

Date: 10/15/71  
Edition:  
Author:  
Editor:  
Title: OLEG A. LYALIN,  
ETAL

Character: ESP - R  
or  
Classification: 65-1436  
Submitting Office: London  
☐ Being Investigated

105-276642-7

NOT RECORDED  
191 OCT 19 1971

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# ROW AFTER OLEG CASE IS DROPPED

By JOHN DESBOROUGH and TOM TULLETT

A STORM was looming last night over a decision to drop drink-driving charges against Soviet defector Oleg Lialine.

Mr. Merlyn Rees, a Labour spokesman on Home Office affairs, said: "It used to be one law for the rich and one for the poor. Now it's one law for spies and one for lapsed spies."

He added that he would raise the matter in the Commons next week.

Other Labour MPs are also expected to demand an explanation from the Government's chief law officer, Attorney-General Sir Peter Rowlison.

It was on Sir Peter's advice that the charges against Lialine—officially a trade delegate but reported to be a KGB officer—were dropped.

He was accused of being unfit to drive through drink and failing to provide specimens.

## Spying

After his first court appearance he defected—and that was closely followed by the mass expulsion of 105 Soviet diplomats and officials for spying.

Prosecuting counsel Mr. D. G. Williams said at London's Marlborough-street court yesterday that it was "not in the public interest for these proceedings to continue."

Premier Edward Heath's Government will now be under pressure to say what the "public interest" is.

It is the first case since the 'breath test' was introduced in which charges against a man for refusing to co-operate with the police have been withdrawn.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Miller \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Da Joy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ponder \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Bates \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

2 DAILY MIRROR  
London

Date: 10/15/71

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

OLEG A. LYALIN, ET AL

Character: ESP - R

or

Classification: 65-1436

Submitting Office: London

☐ Being Investigated

105-216642-A

NOT RECORDED

NOV 9 1971

105-216642-A

# Soviet Spooks' Fun Costly to Kremlin

By Thomas A. Donovan

The writer was chief of the political section of the American embassy in Warsaw and chief of the Eastern affairs section of the U.S. mission in Berlin before retiring from the Foreign Service in 1969. He is now doing research for a history of the Soviet foreign service.

THE SOVIET diplomatic service is living through uncomfortable times. More than a hundred Soviet embassy and trade mission personnel in London have lately been sent home in an unprecedented display of vigor by a generally easy-going British Foreign Office. This miniature diplomatic Bay of Pigs was no "deliberately planned provocation" by a reactionary British government, as a Pravda commentator charged. Rather it was the result of the carelessness of the Soviet leadership in letting its undercover operatives run their shady affairs without outside supervision.

This state of affairs goes back to 1938, when the bulk of the old Soviet diplomatic corps which Maxim Litvinov had trained and directed was disposed of and their places taken by party and security service careerists—men sufficiently in the manner of V.M. Molotov to have prospered while everyone around them was being packed off to Siberia. The reconstituted Ministry of Foreign Affairs continued to recruit its own staff for diplomatic busy-work but little else. The ministry in its present shape, an unhappy amalgam of low-prestige professional diplomats, and of high-powered secret police operatives and political proteges, is thus one of the more enduring institution-building achievements of Stalin and Molotov.

Andrei Gromyko, the present foreign minister, is a product of the Stalin-Molotov era. His first foreign assignment was as deputy chief of mission in Washington in 1939. The circumstances under which Litvinov first met Gromyko are suggestive of the changed situation in the Soviet foreign service after the onset of the purges. When Litvinov and Ambassador Konstantin Umanski called on Stalin before Umanski's departure for Washington, they found in the room a 30-year-old man whom neither had ever seen. As the brief meeting with Stalin came to an end, the director motioned the young man forward and told Litvinov and Umanski that this was Andrei Gromyko, who would accompany Umanski to Washington as his deputy and would later take his place as ambassador. Actually Litvinov, who was soon to be dismissed as foreign commissar, was sent to Washington as ambassador in 1941, and Gromyko had to wait for his embassy until 1943.

## How Many Spies?

THE SOVIET foreign service over which Gromyko now presides, like the foreign services of many other countries, includes many bearers of diplomatic passports and diplomatic titles whose actual responsibilities are not to the foreign ministry but to the Committee on State Security, the KGB, and, to a lesser extent, the intelligence directorate of the armed forces. Some have spent their entire careers in the employment of the intelligence agencies. Others began in the regular diplomatic service, only later to be co-opted into intelligence work.

Precise figures are hard to come by, for even knowledgeable Soviet defectors have often not known how many of their colleagues

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Ponder \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
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Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

The Washington Post Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
The Evening Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_  
The Sunday Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_  
Daily News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
Sunday News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
The Daily World \_\_\_\_\_  
The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
People's World \_\_\_\_\_

Date 10-17-71

105-216642-A

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NOV 9 1971

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Col. Penkovsky, from observation his colleagues in Ankara where he was a military attache and from his experience in the Moscow military intelligence hierarchy, concluded that 3,000 of the approximately 5,200 Soviet representatives stationed abroad in 1961 were professional intelligence officers. This figure did not include employees of the regular foreign service or of other non-intelligence agencies who were co-opted for intelligence work after having been recruited and sent abroad. Kaznacheev was such a regular diplomatic officer. He did not begin to work for Soviet intelligence until after he had already taken up a regular overseas assignment under the foreign ministry. In his case and in others like it, the co-opted officer remained on the regular foreign service payroll and received his promotions in the regular foreign service hierarchy, with appropriate assistance from intelligence service headquarters in Moscow when needed.

The general accuracy of these estimates of the size of the secret police presence in the regular diplomatic establishment can scarcely be doubted. Nothing else could explain how numerous and how varied have been the diplomatic titles of Soviet embassy personnel apprehended in the course of clandestine intelligence work by Western counter-espionage services. With dreary regularity, Soviet embassy functionaries whose formal positions have been in cultural, trade, press, economic, or consular work have been shown to be busy servicing dead letter drops, surreptitiously passing money in public toilets to various kinds of friends of the Soviet Union, or otherwise engaged in the costly and exciting but politically unimportant game of testing the vigilance of the security services of other countries.

### The Lowly Ambassador

THE WHOLESALe subtraction of foreign service personnel from regular diplomatic work has damaged the standing of the Soviet ambassador by leaving him ill-equipped to compete with the intelligence organizations for the ears of the authorities in Moscow. His foreign service subordinates are hindered by security restrictions from associating freely with foreigners, and so are cut off from access to essential non-secret information about conditions in their country of assignment. The employees of the security services, on the other hand, are encouraged to roam about reasonably widely as a part of their intelligence mission. Inevitably, therefore, security service personnel tend to be better informed than their regular diplomatic colleagues.

The great lead which the collectors of clandestine intelligence have in providing Moscow with foreign policy information has this important consequence: It makes the Soviet leadership depend for policy guidance on reports from the security services rather than from the regular diplomatic hierarchy. The typical Soviet ambassador, therefore, unless he be a man with the exceptional professional expertise of Ambassador Ivan Maiski in wartime London, is in no position to win the ear of his superiors, even were he inclined to look at foreign matters differently from his nominal subordinates in the secret police. His political reporting, accordingly, can seldom be more than a pale reworking of such intelligence material as his surly intelligence agency associates have allowed him to see.

The regular Soviet diplomat is also handicapped by his constant need, if he is to protect his career, to avoid incurring the disapproval of the security hierarchy. Diplomats of all countries must occasionally guard against being thought excessively tolerant of foreign viewpoints, and Soviet diplomats more than most have reason to worry about such suspicions. In Soviet society, they can best protect themselves by espousing policy positions congenial to the institutional interests of the secret police.

Such careerist considerations would be quite sufficient, for example, to account for the notorious haste with which Ambassador Stepan Chervonenko in Prague began to urge military intervention in Czechoslovakia when it became evident that the Czechoslovak party's reformers were beginning to move against Czechoslovak agents of the Soviet secret police. In Chervonenko's case, an elementary careerist need to take up a hostile attitude toward the Czechoslovak deviation must have been particularly pressing, for Chervonenko could hardly have wished to have his Prague tour end as unsatisfactorily for the Soviet Union as had his previous assignment, as ambassador in Peking.

The readiness of ambassadors, acting out of weak-minded regard for their own careers, to look to outside agencies for support and advancement is, of course, no new thing in the Soviet service, as elsewhere. In the Soviet diplomatic service, however, this process has been taken one step further, by rewarding with ambassadorial assignments men who have had service in the intelligence apparatus. The new-style Soviet ambassador is not just a man who can be counted on to perform as the secret police hierarchy would wish; he may well be a career

intelligence officer. For there is strong reason to believe that a considerable minority of Soviet ambassadors are in fact up-graded employees of the intelligence services rather than representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The best known example is Aleksandr Paniushkin, who was Soviet ambassador to Nationalist China from 1947 to 1952, and to Communist China from 1952 to 1953. Paniushkin's police connections were brought to light by Nikolai Khokhlov, an MVD agent sent out to assassinate a Russian emigre in West Germany in 1954. Khokhlov received the detailed instructions for his mission from Paniushkin at the secret police headquarters in Moscow. Sergei Kudryavtsev, who was Soviet ambassador in Havana in 1960, is another whose career, while nominally a succession of regular diplomatic and foreign ministry assignments, was probably always with the intelligence services. Kudryavtsev helped set up one of the early spy rings uncovered in Canada with the defection of Igor Gouzenko from the Soviet embassy in Ottawa.

### For Little Gain

IT IS COMMONLY argued in non-Communist countries that the intensive intelligence effort carried on by personnel assigned to Soviet diplomatic missions, though here and there overdone or done clumsily, has at any rate permitted the Soviet leadership to foresee the political future with more confidence than their Western counterparts. In fact, however, this is far from being the case. The historical record suggests rather that Soviet intelligence can have been little more successful than Western in providing advance information on developments of political importance.

For all their massive investment of men and money in intelligence collection, the Soviets have been taken by surprise quite as often as their Western rivals. They did not expect that Nkrumah would be overthrown in Ghana or that Sukarno would fall from



Wright in the Miami News

"Achoo!"

power so quickly in Indonesia. They did not believe that Syria would break away from the United Arab Republic or that Israel would defeat Egypt. They did not foresee that the United States would learn of the missiles in Cuba or would react to them as it did. They did not anticipate the June, 1953, uprising in East Berlin—Khokhlov reported that the Central Committee ordered a high-level, CIA-style post-mortem to find out why the MVD had known so little of what was going on in East Germany—and they have been no better informed about important developments elsewhere in Eastern Europe. Yet in all of these countries the Soviets had large and expensive intelligence collection programs and in some of them they even controlled the local intelligence apparatuses.

Spectacular instances of Soviet suc-

cesses in the recruitment of well-informed officials of other countries—of Alger Hiss from the State Department, of Burgess and MacLean from the British Foreign Office, or of Philby from the British Secret Service—seems not to have saved the Soviets from political surprises. The use which the Soviets have been able to make of information from such informants appears most likely to have been limited to scoring points over Western intelligence agencies.

Philby is said to have given away an Anglo-American intelligence operation against Albania. This was no doubt an inconvenience for the Western intelligence organizations involved, and worse still for the operatives sent to Albania, but the Soviet coup in uncovering the operation was not very profitable for the Soviet Union.

Nor was its failure any national hardship for Britain or the United States. Albania has gone its own way, as it would have anyway, and this is pretty much what can be said of all of the causes and controversies in which knowledgeable officials turn out to have worked for the other side. As for the recruitment of Alger Hiss, the most that can be said for it from the Soviet side is that this particular espionage effort perhaps helped put the Democrats out of office in 1952 and, in the end, made Richard Nixon President in 1968.

These were great achievements, of course, but whether a foreign policy based on such foundations is ultimately satisfactory is less certain. For in the evaluation of political probabilities, a bureaucratically organized intelligence organization, with even the best-placed agents, is still an unsatisfactory substitute for the judgment of the shrewd individual observer who is intellectually independent of the institution or organization he serves. And it has been the misfortune of the Soviet diplomatic service that its upside-down internal organization almost guarantees that there will be a lack of such indispensable, disinterested and objective observers.

The present generation of Soviet leaders presumably does not consider the absence of such observers to be a weakness of the Soviet diplomatic service. In their operational conceptions of the nature of the diplomatic profession, the prosperity of the intelligence organizations has priority over the uncomfortable and unflattering kind of reports they might receive from old-fashioned kinds of diplomats. Khrushchev, it may be, saw the conventional and orthodox servility of his foreign affairs apparatus as a deficiency, for he made no secret of his scorn for Gromyko: If he were to ask his foreign minister to take off his trousers and sit on a block of ice, Gromyko would have to comply. Khrushchev remarked to Prime Minister Macmillan in Moscow in 1959. But Khrushchev's successors are more comfortable with the foreign affairs apparatus they inherited from their predecessor. For them, the claims of the organization men of the Soviet foreign affairs establishment and of the intelligence cadres who constitute the priesthood of this state church are accepted without challenge.

To compare Soviet intelligence with the priesthood of a secret religious cult, a new kind of voodooism, is not at all far-fetched, for ritualized behavior of the professional intelligence officer has much in common with jungle magic. The intelligence officer uses another name than his own,

has a peculiar and stylized manner of communication with his fellows, and generally is obligated to conduct himself in accord with a set of formal rules having little relation to the actual needs of the larger society which supports him.

When the MVD *resident* at Rangoon decided that he needed to have Kaznacheev translate stolen Burmese documents for him, Kaznacheev was not told of the new assignment until he'd been called to come to a Moscow hotel room for an interview. And when he returned to Rangoon, it was explained, he was not to mention the matter to anyone, but to wait until some unnamed person (who of course was the *resident* whom he'd known all along) addressed him with the words, "Greetings from Peter." Kaznacheev was to answer, "Do you know him?", after which he could go to work making his translations. The hocus pocus of professional intelligence has thus added a new dimension of absurdity to the practice of foreign affairs, much surpassing the innocuous silliness of the calling card ceremonial of old-fashioned diplomatic protocol.

The damage done to the effective operation of the Soviet diplomatic mission by this childish internal rigamarole is trivial enough, however, when compared with the harm done to Soviet interests by Russian preoccupation with the game of intelligence. Alienation of foreigners who might be friends of the Soviet Union by the clumsy and crude methods of Soviet intelligence is perhaps not counted as a loss in the Soviet calculus of costs, but an immense loss it nonetheless surely is. For any observer with experience in these matters who is not professionally committed to the aggrandizement of the intelligence profession knows very well that authentic information about other countries—or, what is more important than detailed information, an accurate insight into the dynamics of the foreign government and society—is far more easily come by in frank and open exchanges of opinion with foreigners than in the furtive meetings favored by Soviet intelligence professionals. And it is just this Soviet preference for secret police methods which makes it so difficult for the bearers of Soviet diplomatic passports to acquire this essential understanding of the ways of other countries.

It is unlikely that the present Soviet leadership will learn anything from the mischief done by its operatives in London. It is not too late, on the other hand, for the managers of U.S. foreign policy to put a brake on the empire-building ambitions of our own professional collectors of clandestine intelligence.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Irena: The dossier of a defector

Story: DENIS BLEWETT, MOSCOW, Wednesday.  
Pictures: SPECIAL EVENING STANDARD  
SERVICE FROM MOSCOW.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. T. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Miller \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ponder \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Bates \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. S. \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

(Indicate page, name of  
newspaper, city and state.)

3 EVENING STANDARD  
London

REC-34

Date: 10/13/71

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

OLEG A. LYALIN, ET AL

Character: ESP - R

or

Classification: 65-1436

Submitting Office: London

☐ Being Investigated

EX-115

REC-34

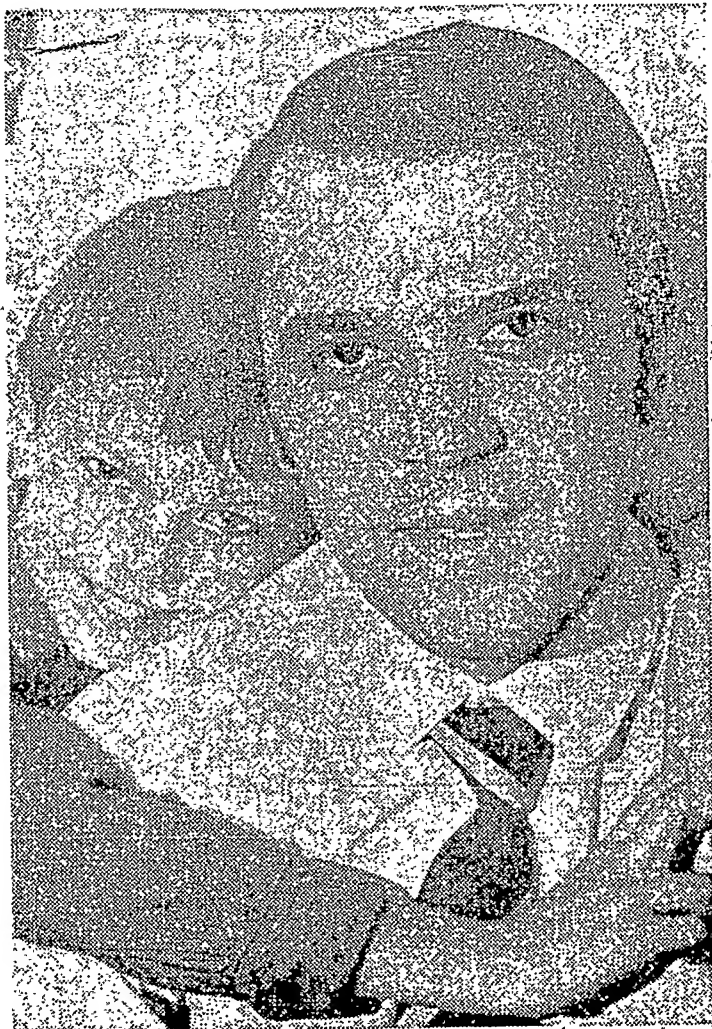
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191 NOV 9 1971

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## NEWS ON CAMERA

U.S.S.R.  
England - Bapprox 1940  
Irena Teplyakova



THOSE SHE LEFT BEHIND—husband Anatoly Teplyakov and eight-year-old son Ivan at home in Moscow.

THE HUSBAND of Irena Teplyakova, the pretty blonde Russian girl whose name has been linked with the KGB defector Oleg Lyalin, has denied that his wife was having a love affair with Lyalin.

The husband, Anatoly Teplyakov, darkly handsome in an Edmond Purdomish way, said: "Yes, I knew Lyalin. We worked together. My wife also used to work at the Soviet trade mission in London where he had his office.

"But these reports of an affair are untrue. They are the invention of the British authorities and the British Press.

"Nor was she even Lyalin's secretary, as has been said. She was a foreign correspondent, which meant that she would buy supplies for the trade mission and sometimes act as translator as she did when the new premises were opened."

### SHE WOULD NOT DO IT!

I met Anatoly, who will be 33 on October 23, at the home of Irena's parents in the centre of Moscow.

Irena's mother, Mrs. Yetizaveta Stetsenko, said tearfully: "I had not heard of this Lyalin. But now I know he is a traitor to our country. My daughter would never

choose her destiny with such a man."

Irena, who was 31 last month, was said by the British authorities to have asked for asylum in Britain at the same time that Lyalin, a KGB captain, defected.

Reports since then have linked them romantically.

But husband Anatoly denied that she had "eloped" with Lyalin and said she was being held by the British against her will.

He then described how he returned home on Friday, September 3. Everything was normal . . . but that night Irena did not return. He spent the weekend searching for her, then, on the Monday had to go to Moscow. On Tuesday, September 7, two days before their 10th wedding anniversary, it was announced that Irena had asked for asylum.

It was only a few months before—in April—that Irena had been to Moscow with her eight-year-old son Ivan to put him in a school. She returned to Anatoly in London on August 2 and telephoned her parents to say she had arrived safely. That was the last time she spoke to them or Ivan.

### HER SON IS TAKEN ILL

"She didn't want to go back to London," said her mother.

Mrs. Stetsenko broke into tears and sobbed as she went on: "Since then another tragedy has hit us. Ivan was taken ill. For three days his temperature was 104 degrees or more and he was sometimes unconscious."

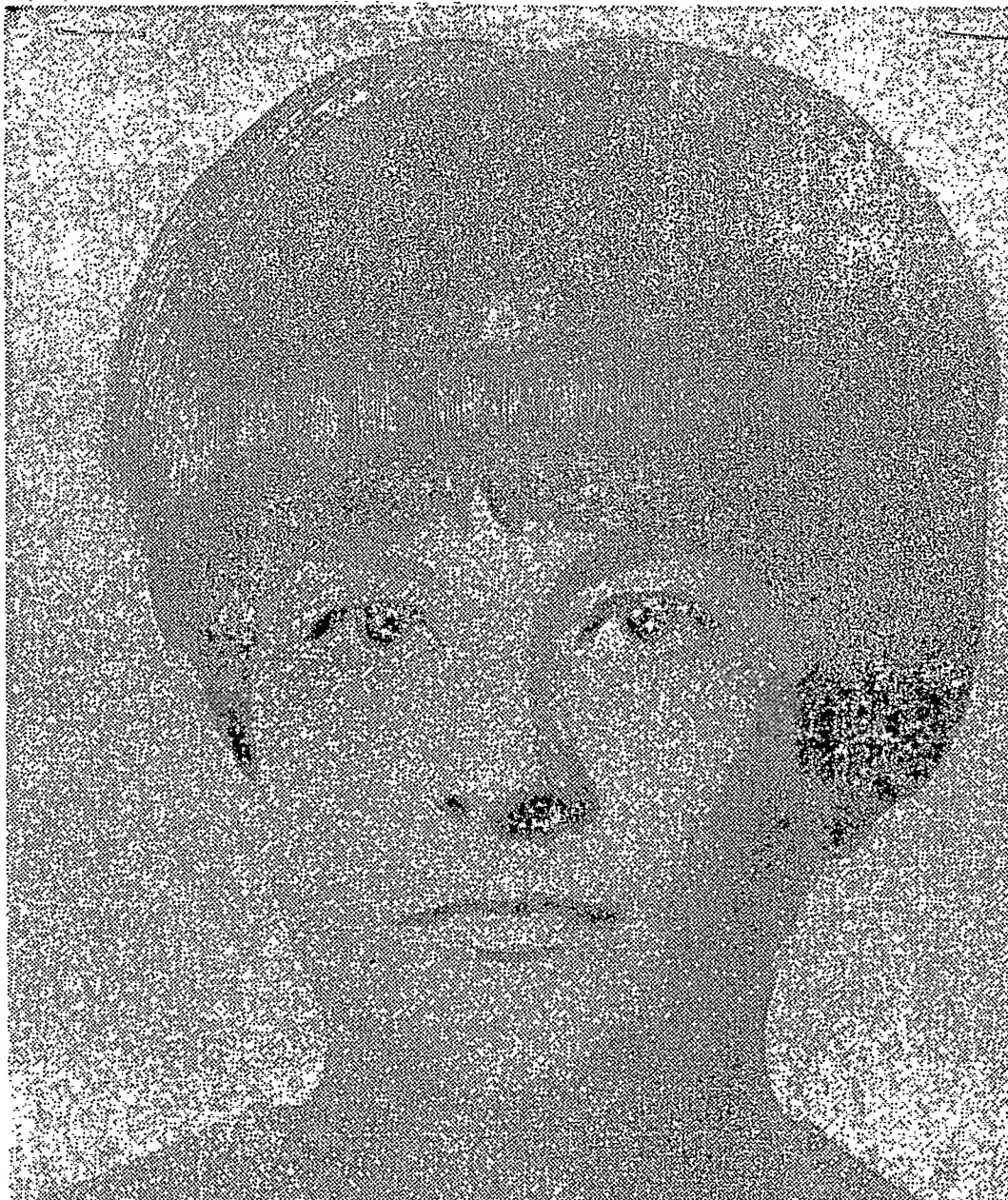
Ivan came into the room briefly. Yes, he said, he felt better . . . he had liked London but he hadn't learned English.

"For ten years we have been such a happy family," went on Mrs. Stetsenko. "Now this terrible news. We are sure our daughter has been kidnapped and is being held by threats by the British authorities."

Why should the British hold Irena against her will? I asked.

"We do not know," said Mr. Stetsenko. "I am sure she did not have information of any interest to the British."





IRENA TEPLYAKOVA—reports of an affair with Lyalin are inventions of the British authorities and the British Press, says her husband.



**TEARFUL MOTHER** Mrs. Yelizaveta Stetsenko — "my daughter would never choose her destiny with such a man."



**IRENA'S FATHER** Georgi Stetsenko—"I am sure she did not have information of any interest to the British."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Wilson and the spies who got away

By CHRISTOPHER DOBSON

## Frustration

MR. EDWARD HEATH distilled the essence of the Lyalin affair when he replied on BBC Panorama last night to Mr. Harold Wilson's accusations that the expulsion of 105 Russian agents was "a bit of a phoney."

Mr. Heath said: "It really is a contemptible attitude for a man who was once Prime Minister and had to handle national security himself, and who knew this position perfectly well but did not deal with it, to make a suggestion like that on a matter of the highest importance to the security of this nation."

For behind the Labour Party's squeals about the expulsions lies the story of the way in which Harold Wilson's obsession with the idea that he could bring about a rapprochement with Communist Russia shackled and demoralised Britain's counter-espionage service.

Mr. Richard Crossman claims that "under the Wilson Government counter intelligence had

Wilson himself said on television recently: "Of course, we know that spying has gone on. It goes on between consenting adults so far as advanced nations are concerned."

It was precisely this attitude of permissiveness which brought bitter frustration to the men who tried to keep watch on the scores of Russians operating in this country.

KGB "spooks" who were caught red-handed were allowed to leave the country without a whisper of publicity. Opportunities to "turn" Russians trapped in embarrassing situations were lost.

Russians who wanted to defect were allowed to slip back into the Soviet's grasp.

Vladislav Drozdov, who was filmed picking up a planted message from a British scientist, is just one case in point. After his arrest he was allowed to slip



GERALD BROOKE

deliberately preferred to adopt cat-and-mouse tactics. . . . This is not so.

Counter-intelligence did not deliberately prefer to adopt cat-and-mouse tactics.

They were ordered by the Wilson Government to do nothing which would endanger his dream of "Left speaking to Left".

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Miller, ES \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_  
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EVENING STANDARD  
London

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quietly—out of the country. No fuss. No bother.

Imagine what the Russians would have done with that little episode. They, of course, took full advantage of the situation, as they do of any situation where they sense weakness in their opponents.

There is no consent to espionage in the Soviet Union. The Russians know what they are about. And Harold Wilson's Government played their game for them.

This pussy-footing with the Russians was galling to the counter-intelligence service in all its branches. It is staffed by loyal men, dedicated to fighting Britain's enemies.

As they saw chance after chance of striking at the KGB, networks disappear they became increasingly disillusioned.

The case that brought some of them to the point of rebellion was that of Gerald Brooke. They were bitterly opposed to exchanging him for the Krogers.

Brooke was no spy. He had attempted in an amateurish way to distribute propaganda attacking the Russian government—something which Russians do here quite legitimately every day but which earned Brooke a long, harsh sentence of hard labour under inhuman conditions.

### Trumped-up

The Krogers, on the other hand, were professional spies of long standing.

So the British intelligence officers opposed the swap on three grounds:

1. It was not an equal swap. We got back one non-spy in exchange for two professionals who carried in their heads a great deal of information which could have been vital to the Russians.

2. It was a great morale-booster for the KGB and all its agents. The Russians boast that they always get their men back. The Krogers were just one more proof of the way they keep that promise.

3. It laid every Briton travelling behind the Iron Curtain liable to arrest on a trumped-up charge as a hostage to be held for exchange with a genuine Communist agent.

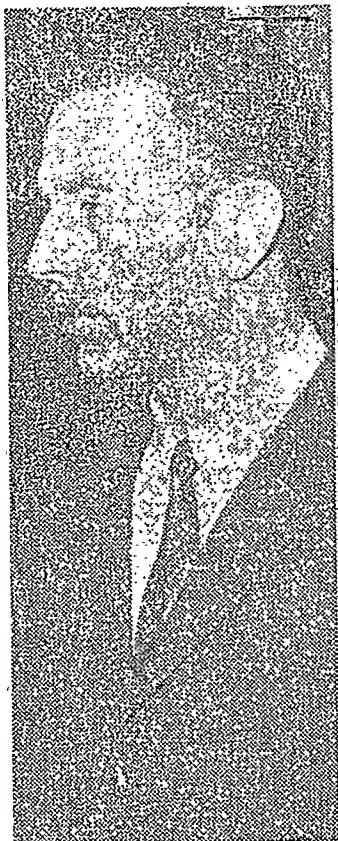
The only ground for the exchange was that of humanity, Brooke was suffering too much in prison. But even that, the British agents argued, was part of the Russian ploy.

### Phone call

They made Brooke suffer, and they would make any other hostage suffer because they reasoned we would eventually give in to their demands to prevent more suffering.

The British counter-intelligence men who opposed the exchange thought it better that one man should suffer rather than give the Russians the confidence to make more people suffer in the future. They were over-ruled.

The Wilson Government hoped to keep the exchange



OLEG LYALIN.

secret until it had been effected.

But one official was so enraged by what he called a "sell-out engineered by Wilson and some members of the Foreign Office who are too hungry for decorations to oppose him" that he telephoned my home from a public call box—which I later discovered to be between Scotland Yard and the Foreign Office—and asked my wife to pass on the news of the exchange to me.

He refused to give his name, but said he was giving me the story because he felt the nation ought to know what was being done, and then went on to spell out the frustrations of the counter-intelligence men.

He insisted that they were not being allowed to do their job properly because Mr. Wilson had ordered them to make no move which might upset the Russians.

His story of the exchange was checked back with the Foreign Office and, after much pressure and most unwillingly, the FO agreed that it was true.

This situation has now been reversed by the Tory Government. Sir Alec Douglas-Home, especially, knows very well that the only thing the Russians understand is reciprocity—a spy for a spy. The Russians respect strength. They take advantage of weakness.

That is why the Tories have used Oleg Lyalin's defection to get rid of some of the KGB spies who have been operating with such freedom in this country.

### Kicked out

Harold Wilson is probably right in his assessment of Lyalin as a playboy of no excessive importance.

He probably did not name the 105 agents who have been made persona non grata, but his defection made it imperative that the spies who had already been identified and documented by our own agents should be kicked out in case his defection frightened the Russians into replacing their agents—and so force our men to start all over again.

The decision to strike at the Russian spy networks has had three important results. It has meant a severe setback for the KGB. It has served notice on the Soviet Union that the days of pussy-footing are over.

And, most important of all, it has restored the morale of the men in our own intelligence service and the Foreign Office who had reached a state of despair and semi-mutiny under the Wilson Government.



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## Missing spy could reveal Red network

London Express Service  
BRUSSELS — A high-ranking Soviet trade official who dropped from sight here on Oct. 3 has reportedly asked the U.S. embassy in London for asylum and promised to blow the cover on 15 to 25 Russian spies.

U.S. officials wouldn't confirm or deny the report.

The official, trade attache Anatole Chebotariov, believed to be a spy himself, is thought to have enough information to wreck the Soviet intelligence apparatus spying on NATO here. He is a close friend of Oleg Lyalin, a KGB agent who defected in England recently.

Belgian officials feel, however, that the spies on Mr. Chebotariov's list will not be expelled.

Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel is eager to maintain smooth relations with Russia and he does not want to upset them with a mass expulsion order. Also the country is in the midst of an election campaign and, unlike British politicians, Belgian ministers feel that they will receive no additional votes by organizing a mass expulsion.

Instead, they are confident that the 15 to 25 spies will no longer be able to function effectively and gradually will be recalled to Moscow.

Another Russian to leave Brussels suddenly this month—Tass bureau chief Vladimir Volkov—is believed to have been recalled by Moscow because there were fears that he too might defect to the West.

Volkov, whose predecessor, Anatoli Ogorodnikov, was expelled from Brussels in 1967 for spying, was quite popular among Western correspondents and diplomats.

One of his favorite jokes, when covering NATO ministerial conferences, was to ask after NATO journalists had been briefed by their national delegations:

"Can you let me have an outline of what was said? My country is not a member of NATO yet—but when it is, I will be happy to swap information."

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BY WILLIAM F. WRIGHT

LONDON (UPI)--IVAN IPPOLITOV STRODE THROUGH THE GRIMY, COLUMNED ENTRANCE OF THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE. FIFTEEN MINUTES LATER THE RUSSIAN DIPLOMAT EMERGED INTO THE DAMP, CHILLY LONDON AIR, CONFRONTED WITH THE BETRAYAL OF A PLAYBOY SOVIET SPY WHO CAME IN FROM THE COLD FOR THE LOVE OF A STUNNING RUSSIAN BLONDE.

THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, SUMMONED BY FOREIGN SECRETARY SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME, LEFT THE BUILDING WITH A NOTE ORDERING 90 SOVIET OFFICIALS FROM THE COUNTRY AND BARRING 15 OTHERS FROM RETURNING ON GROUNDS THEY HAD ENGAGED IN WIDESPREAD ESPIONAGE IN BRITAIN.

EVEN IN LONDON, ONE OF THE WORLD'S MAJOR CLOAK AND DAGGER CAPITALS, THE NEWS CAUSED A SENSATION. IT TOUCHED OFF A BOUT OF SPY MANIA, SENT RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION TO A POSTWAR LOW, SET THE STAGE FOR A DIPLOMATIC SHOWDOWN BETWEEN THEM AND POSSIBLE EXPULSIONS OF RUSSIAN AGENTS FROM AMERICA AND OTHER WESTERN ALLIED COUNTRIES. AND IT UNCOVERED WHAT APPEARED TO BE SOME CURIOUS HOLES IN BRITISH SECURITY.

ABOUT FIVE WEEKS AGO OLEG LYALIN, A SENIOR AGENT OF THE RUSSIAN SECRET POLICE (KGB), GRABBED BRIEFCASES CRAMMED WITH SECRET DOCUMENTS FROM COLLEAGUES IN THE SOVIET

TRADE MISSION IN THE NORTH LONDON SUBURB OF HIGHGATE AND FLED IN ONE OF THE MISSION'S CARS TO BRITISH INTELLIGENCE HEADQUARTERS.

OFFICIALS OF THE MISSION REPORTED THE CAR STOLEN TO POLICE. WHEN TWO CONSTABLES ARRIVED AT THE MODERN, FOUR-STORY BUILDING, AHMMER AND SICKLE THROW FROM THE GRAVE OF GERMAN SOCIAL

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

OFFICIALS OF THE MISSION REPORTED THE CAR STOLEN TO POLICE. WHEN TWO CONSTABLES ARRIVED AT THE MODERN, FOUR-STORY BUILDING, A HAMMER AND SICKLE THROW FROM THE GRAVE OF GERMAN SOCIALIST KARL MARK, THE CAR HAD BEEN RETURNED. THE DOCUMENTS AND THE DEFECTOR WERE MISSING.

THE DEFECTION WAS NOT REPORTED IN THE BRITISH PRESS UNTIL A LONDON NEWSPAPER (THE EVENING NEWS) BROKE THE STORY ON SEPT. 24, THE DAY AFTER IPPOLITOV'S CONFRONTATION AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE. LATER IN THE DAY THE FOREIGN OFFICE SUMMONED REPORTERS, CONFIRMED THE DEFECTION AND SAID THE AGENT HAD PROVIDED SUFFICIENT INFORMATION TO JUSTIFY THE EXPULSION OF 105 OF THE 550 SOVIET OFFICIALS RESIDENT IN BRITAIN.

BRITISH OFFICIALS SAID THE SOVIETS WERE 'INVOLVED IN A HIVE' OF INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN BRITAIN, WHICH INCLUDED EFFORTS TO OBTAIN MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL SECRETS, INCLUDING DATA ON THE SUPERSONIC AIRLINER CONCORDE, AND HAD PLANS TO INFILTRATE SABOTEURS INTO THE COUNTRY.

THE SOVIET TRADE MISSION, THEY SAID, HAD "ENGAGED IN RUNNING AGENTS" AND HAD USED "CONSIDERABLE SUMS OF MONEY" TO BRIBE RESIDENTS IN BRITAIN TO OBTAIN CLASSIFIED INFORMATION AND INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER MATERIAL WHOSE EXPORT TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES IS BANNED.

SOME OF THE AGENT'S REVELATIONS HAVE BEEN PASSED TO THE U.S. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA), BRITISH OFFICIALS SAID, PROMPTING SPECULATION IT COULD LEAD THE OUSTER OF SOVIET AGENTS FROM AMERICA. 11

EVEN BEFORE THE AGENT DEFECTED, BRITISH OFFICIALS SAID RUSSIAN SPIES WERE KNOWN TO BE OPERATING IN BRITAIN IN SUCH LARGE NUMBERS AND IN SUCH AN OPEN AND BRAZEN MANNER THAT IT WAS "LIKE THE MOSCOW CIRCUS."

THE BRITISH SAID THEY HAD SOUGHT TO RESOLVE THE SITUATION BY QUIET DIPLOMACY BY BRINGING IT TO SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI GROMYKO'S ATTENTION IN THE HOPE THE KREMLIN WOULD WITHDRAW THE AGENTS. GROMYKO IGNORED BOTH LETTERS DOUGLAS-HOME WROTE HIM ON THE SUBJECT.

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UPI-16

(BRITISH)

MOSCOW--PRAVDA TODAY ACCUSED BRITAIN OF CARRYING OUT ESPIONAGE AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION USING TOURISTS AND BUSINESSMEN.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED A SCORE A NAMES OF PERSONS IT SAID ACTED AS SPIES DURING TRIPS TO THE SOVIET UNION.

THE ARTICLE WAS PART OF A SOVIET PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN AGAINST BRITAIN, WHICH ORDERED THE EXPULSIONS OF 105 SOVIET OFFICIALS IN BRITAIN.

IT CITED NAMES OF BUSINESSMEN WHO COLLECT INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION OR ATTEMPT TO "INDUCE SOVIET PEOPLE TO BETRAY THEIR MOTHERLAND."

THE NEWSPAPER ALSO ACCUSED BRITISH INTELLIGENCE OF ACTIONS AGAINST SOVIET CITIZENS IN BRITAIN.

THE ACTIONS, PRAVDA SAID, INCLUDED "THE THEFT OF PROPERTY, SECRET SEARCHES OF FLATS, BEATING UP DIPLOMATS, SLANDEROUS ATTACKS IN THE PRESS AGAINST SOVIET OFFICIALS, BLACKMAIL, PROVOCATIONS AND INTIMIDATIONS."

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ORIG. A LYNCH

UPI-119

(BRITISH-SOVIETS)

MOSCOW--THE SOVIET UNION HAS ORDERED THE EXPULSION OF AN  
UNDISCLOSED NUMBER OF BRITONS IN RETALIATION FOR THE OUSTER OF 105  
SOVIET OFFICIALS FROM BRITAIN, AN EMBASSY SPOKESMAN  
SAID TODAY.

HE DESCRIBED THE SOVIET ACTION AS "SEVERE."

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, SIR JOHN KILICK, WAS SUMMONED TO  
THE SOVIET FOREIGN OFFICE AND HANDED THE RUSSIAN DECISION  
TO RETALIATE FOR BRITISH ACTION IN OUSTING THE RUSSIANS ON  
GROUNDS THEY WERE SPIES.

SIR JOHN SPENT ABOUT 25 MINUTES INSIDE THE SKYCRAPER  
OFFICE BUILDING THAT FRONTS UPON THE MOSCOW RIVER. HE EMERGED  
AND TOLD WAITING NEWSMEN "I'M SMILING," BUT MOMENTS LATER AN  
EMBASSY SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED THE RUSSIAN ACT.

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*Lyalin*

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TO DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)  
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IT IS REQUESTED THAT YOU ADVISE THE DIRECTOR OF THE FBI OF ANY DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS MATTER.  
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FOR MR. TOLSON

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-56

(BRITISH)

MOSCOW--THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PRAVDA TODAY ACCUSED BRITISH BUSINESSMEN, TOURISTS, JOURNALISTS AND SCIENTISTS OF SPYING AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION. IT SAID SUCH ACTIONS IN THE PAST HAVE LED TO TRIALS AND EXPULSIONS.

THE ACCUSATION IN THE NATION'S BIGGEST NEWSPAPER LENT SUPPORT TO DIPLOMATIC REPORTS OF A KREMLIN BLACKLIST OF BRITONS. DIPLOMATS SAID THE LIST HAS BEEN PREPARED IN CASE THE SOVIETS DECIDE TO RETALIATE FOR BRITAIN'S MASS EXPULSION OF SOVIET OFFICIALS.

THE DIPLOMATS SAID THE LIST WAS "FAIRLY COMPREHENSIVE" AND EXTENDED BEYOND DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL TO TAKE IN BUSINESSMEN AND THOSE IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS, POSSIBLY SOME JOURNALISTS.

VICTOR MAYEVSKY, A SENIOR COMMENTATOR FOR PRAVDA, SAID THE BRITISH EXPULSION ORDER OF LAST WEEK WAS DONE PARTLY TO COVER UP BRITISH INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER COMMUNIST NATIONS.

"FOR ITS SINISTER AIMS, BRITISH INTELLIGENCE USES EMPLOYEES OF BRITISH INSTITUTIONS IN THE USSR, BUSINESSMEN, TOURISTS, JOURNALISTS AND SCIENTISTS," MAYEVSKY SAID.

"MORE THAN ONCE OUR PRESS HAS CITED FACTS OF THE ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF SOME BRITISH CITIZENS WHO WE HAD TO PUT ON TRIAL OR TO EXPEL FROM THE SOVIET UNION," HE SAID.

BESIDES THE 40 DIPLOMATS AND 38 NONDIPLOMATIC STAFF MEMBERS ASSIGNED TO THE BRITISH EMBASSY, THE SOVIET UNION HOSTS BRITISH AIRLINE OFFICIALS, OTHER BUSINESSMEN, JOURNALISTS, STUDENTS AND TECHNICAL ADVISERS.

THE SOURCES -- DIPLOMATS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE BRITISH EMBASSY -- SAID THEY DOUBTED STUDENTS WOULD BE INVOLVED AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL MIGHT BE TOO VALUABLE TO THE SOVIET ECONOMY.

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### Charges Dropped

LONDON—British authorities officially dropped drunken driving charges against Soviet defector Oleg Lyalin to protect him from possible assassination or abduction attempts, a government official said. Lyalin's disclosures to British officials last month resulted in the expulsion of 105 Soviet diplomats from the country for alleged espionage.

The Washington Post  
Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_

The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_

The Evening Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_

The Sunday Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_

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The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_

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# British Name Expelled Diplomats

Reuter

MOSCOW, Oct. 9—Five Britons now in the Soviet Union will have to leave within the next two weeks following Moscow's retaliatory action for the expulsion of 105 Russians from London, the British embassy said today.

Four are diplomats in the Moscow embassy and the other a business representative, currently in Leningrad with a British exhibition.

The diplomats are First Secretary Philip Hanson, who arrived one month ago today, Second Secretary Ann Lewis, Assistant Naval Attache Lt. Cmdr. Anthony Wolstenholme and Alan Homes, and administrative attache.

The Soviet move, made known to Ambassador Sir John Killick last night, also canceled the visas to come here of three British businessmen. Also expelled was Vladimir Haltingen, resident representative of the Rank-Xerox company.

In addition, 10 former embassy officials were declared persona non grata, meaning they will not be able to return to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet action also included cancellation of three ministerial visits, including one by British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

The four officials expelled from the embassy were not formerly declared persona non grata, but they were accused of activities incompatible with their official status.

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Oleg A. Lyalin

The Washington Post Times Herald A-17  
The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
The Evening Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_  
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## Suspected Russian Spies Abruptly Disappear From Brussels

By Don Cook  
Los Angeles Times

BRUSSELS, Oct. 7 —The great British spy affair showed signs of spilling over into Belgium today, with the abrupt disappearance from Brussels of two Russians who held jobs which are in the category of those often used by the Soviet secret police (KGB) for cover assignments.

Anatoli Kouzmitch Tchekorate, an employee of the Soviet trade-delegation here, as was KGB operative Oleg Lyalin,

whose defection in London last month triggered the massive expulsion of 90 Russians from Britain—has been missing from the Soviet mission since last Sunday.

Meanwhile, Valentine Vokov, chief correspondent in Brussels for the Soviet news agency Tass, also disappeared from the Belgian capital in the last week of September.

Today Brussels police learned that he had left the country without going through the

compulsory procedure of applying for an exit visa, and is now back in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet embassy says that Tchekoraty, the trade official, left his home on the outskirts of Brussels on Sunday morning and went for a drive in a blue Scaldia-Volga car and that an Interpol alert which went out on Monday has failed to produce any trace of either the diplomat or the car.

*Bozjan*

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Tchobotarev, 38, had been in Brussels for about a year.

With both the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and supreme allied headquarters located in Belgium, Soviet activity in Brussels has increased considerably in recent years.

There are 113 Soviet citizens in Brussels with either diplomatic or "privileged foreigner" status including 30 embassy officials and the others in usual subsidiary activities such as the trade mission, Tass and the state

airline Aeroflot. A sales organization for importing

Scaldia-Volga cars into Belgium seems to be doing remarkably little business for a commercial organization.

A Scaldia-Volga salesman was caught by Belgian security men 18 months ago trying to obtain information on the Mirage jet fighter production line which has been established in Belgium with the French. He was expelled.

Seven Soviets have been expelled from Belgium for espionage or attempted espionage in the last 10 years.

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# Philby Assertions on Spies for British Brings Lebanese Strains With Soviet

Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Oct. 5—A strain has developed between Lebanon and the Soviet Union over assertions by H.A.R. (Kim) Philby, who spied in Britain for the Soviet Union and who is now living in Moscow, that a number of Lebanese politicians and journalists were involved in British intelligence activities. The allegations were circulated in Arabic by Tass, the Soviet press agency.

The Premier of Lebanon, Saeb Salam, and the Speaker of Parliament, Kamel al-Assad, have dismissed the statements as "sheer fabrications by a well-known double agent."

Mr. Assad defended Ahmed Esber, one of the Members of Parliament named by Philby as having been in the employ of the British Secret Service. Mr. Esber has filed a libel suit against Tass here demanding the equivalent of about \$300,000 for defamation of character.

The two Lebanese mentioned by Philby are also suing Tass. Philby had lived here for several years as Middle Eastern correspondent of two British weeklies, The Observer and The Economist, before his defection to Moscow in 1963.

## 'Go to Tass'

Mr. Esber told newsmen that he had tried to telephone the Soviet Ambassador, Sarvar Azimov, but that the Ambassador had refused to talk with him. Instead, he said an embassy official told him: "We are diplomats and have nothing to do with the matter. Go to Tass. They have an office here."



Associated Press

Camille Chamoun, whose son was named by H. A. R. Philby as a British agent.

Mr. Esber added that the embassy had given the same answer to the former President, Camille Chamoun, when he telephoned to talk to the Ambassador.

Mr. Chamoun's eldest son, Dori, was among those named by Philby. In a statement, the former President denied what he said were "these lies about my son," and said he expected a clarification from the Soviet Embassy and from Tass.

Mr. Chamoun also canceled a dinner he had planned to give in honor of Mr. Azimov. Sources close to the former

President said he might also reject an invitation to visit Moscow received recently from the Soviet Government.

## Soviet Blunder Seen

Informed sources here expressed the view that the Russians might have blundered in what appeared to be an effort to strike back at Britain for recently expelling 90 diplomats and other officials and barring re-entry to 15 others, all accused of espionage.

The sources added that Philby's statements have disrupted a large-scale effort by the Soviet Embassy here to cultivate some of Lebanon's influential right-wing leaders, such as Mr. Chamoun and Deputy Raymond Edde.

Mr. Edde heads the National Bloc, a party in which Mr. Esber is a member. Mr. Edde has just returned from the Soviet Union, which he visited at Moscow's invitation. That trip appeared to soften Mr. Edde's strongly expressed aversion to Communism and to Communist countries, a development that the Russians here considered a major gain in view of his political weight in Lebanon. Mr. Edde and Mr. Chamoun are by far the strongest Christian leaders in Lebanon, and are supporters of President Suleiman Franjeh, who has been in office a year.

Tass has already circulated a correction of the Philby allegations insofar as they seemed to involve Syria's former Premier, Salah el-Bitar, who lives here in exile.

According to the correction, the man mentioned in Philby's statements was not Mr. Bitar but rather Major Gen. Salah Jadid, also a Syrian.

Philby had been quoted as saying that "the Salah Bitar group" had written articles inspired by British intelligence in right-wing publications in Beirut. It was "the Salah Jadid group" that was meant, the Tass correction said.

General Jadid was the strongman in the radical Syrian regime that was ousted by President Hafez al-Assad last November. General Jadid is now in prison in Damascus. A number of his followers live in exile here and sponsor a weekly publication. The charge against General Jadid was regarded as surprising because he had represented the radical left in the Arab world.

Mr. Bitar, in a statement here, expressed regret that Tass had carried allegations "by a self-confessed spy like Philby."

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*OLEG A LYAPIN*

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DATE 06-25-2015 BY ADG/C32W33B91



# Love drove KGB man to defect

London Express Service

The biggest spy-catching bonanza in Britain's history began with a KGB man having a drink too many and — falling in love with a stunning blonde with a Greta Garbo voice.

In the small hours of Aug. 30 a police patrol stopped a member of the Soviet trade delegation in downtown London and asked him to take a breathalyzer test.

The Russian, Oleg Lyalin, refused and was taken to a nearby police station where he was lugged with drunken driving.

Within hours, Soviet embassy chiefs were frantically trying to get him exempt on grounds of diplomatic immunity.

But trade delegates don't have this status, said 34-year-old Mr. Lyalin, a relatively junior member of the 120-member Russian mission, as remanded on \$125 bail until Sept. 30.

## HIGH LIFE

As he left the magistrate court, already in dire trouble with his superiors, Mr. Lyalin, who had a proven taste for Western high life, was thinking in terms of asylum.

Mr. Lyalin had been in Britain for two years, his wife was with him first, but later returned to Moscow.

An acquaintance gave this description of him: "He is about five foot ten, good-looking, a pretty-boy sort of way. He has dark eyes and wavy brown hair. Women fall for his quiet charm."

"He had a conservative way of behaving and dressing and only warmed up after a few drinks."

"He moved around London's parties freely and gladly gave his card to people he met."

In fact, Mr. Lyalin's love affairs were creating so much gossip that his superiors were getting concerned.

The KGB is known to encourage attractive men in its ranks to have affairs with western women who might have access to well-informed men.

But Mr. Lyalin's tastes, which may well have included useful western women, led to a

love affair with a Russian girl in London which brought him difficult personal problems.

But, he knew enough about Russia's espionage network in Britain to become the most important find for Britain, intelligence in years.

Behind the front of his routine trade job, Mr. Lyalin was one of the most promising KGB operatives of his generation.

On the pretext of calling on the police to see whether they could be dissuaded from pressing the charges against him, he told them that he did not want to return home.

He hinted that in return for sanctuary he could give Britain a glossary of names that would shatter the whole facade of Soviet diplomatic activity in this country.

He revealed a list of names, which unmasked agents in almost every aspect of Russian activity in Britain, diplomacy, military, culture, trade, science and information.

His final visits to the British authorities came early this month, then he went into hiding.

While he lay low and his Russian colleagues reported him missing, the British government formulated the big sweep expelling 105 spies.

They put together a detailed picture of at least one entire KGB cell operating in London.

As news of the record-breaking purge swept the world, last week, both the foreign office and the Soviet embassy put into force a rigid security operation to prevent his name leaking out.

The Russians kept quiet for different reasons. They sought to underplay his importance, pretending that he had hardly been missed.

But Wednesday, after five days of intensive inquiries, a Soviet diplomat gave away the vital clue.

After admitting that the defector was with the trade delegation, he disclosed that the missing man had been involved in a traffic accident at the end of August.

As no other Soviet personnel were involved in a police case that day, it was an automatic deduction that the report referred to was the one headlined, "Russian bailed over B-test" which had appeared in the Daily Express.

Meanwhile, the British Foreign Office is trying to get as much publicity as possible out of the case. M15N, the counter intelligence branch has given the BBC a film with life Soviet spy action, to be shown on television.

The film, taken four years ago in Surrey shows how British agents shadow a Russian diplomat collecting information left by a British atomic scientist in a "letter box."

## PUBLICITY EXERCISE

Main purpose of the publicity exercise may be to convince the world that the expulsions are fully justified whatever the retaliations. It may even be designed to sting the Russians into retaliating, so that still more Soviet spies in Britain can be expelled. There are still nearly 450 Soviet diplomats and accredited commercial officials left.

Sources in Moscow have said the Soviet Union will order out about a dozen Britons mostly diplomats.

However, sources in London said the Soviets themselves may have exposed Mr. Lyalin to save the remnants of their spy network. In the twilight world of espionage anything is possible.

## LOVE AFFAIR

Last Friday, word of another defector leaked out, it was Mrs. Irina Teplyakova, 30, Mr. Lyalin's secretary at the trade mission.

Friends of Mr. Lyalin said he defected because he was in love with Mrs. Teplyakova, a stunning blonde with a "low sexy voice like Greta Garbo." She is married to another Russian at the mission.

Friends of the couple said they made no secret of their affair and were frequently seen in fashionable Mayfair or Soho nightspots.

Mrs. Teplyakova has been granted asylum but officials refused to say whether she too gave information to the British secret service.

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The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
People's World \_\_\_\_\_

Date 10/4/71

NOT RECORDED

OCT 20 1971

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## A foggy departure

# Red spies get fiddled home

Russia's unmasked battalion of spies went home yesterday — by schoolbus and an ageing 1108 a-trip cruise ship with a hammer and sickle on its bows.

If the foreign office had tried to stage manage their departure they could scarcely have inflicted greater indignity.

It was no jet set, James Bond-style-farewell — just a fog-wreathed dock at Tilbury, 20 miles downriver from London, and a 35-year-old boat due for the scrap yard next year.

As the liner pulled away, the soft melody of

"If I were a rich man," wafted from its loud-speakers.

The 8,486-ton, Baltika was two hours late arriving at the dock, leaving many of the 90 expelled diplomats and their families standing numbly on the quayside with its depressing backdrop of cranes and paint-peeled British rail sheds.

It was past midday with a watery sun breaking thru the mist before the expelled officials and their families — about 200 people — finally walked up the gangplank amid tight security precautions. 50 passengers who had booked passages for Helsinki and Leningrad thru more normal channels joined later.

No one else was allowed beyond the departure gates in the terminal hall, boarding passes already issued to news men were declared invalid and uniformed police and special branch men guarded every entrance to the dock.

### RADIO CONTACT

Even radio contact between the shore and the Baltika was cut apart from essential sailing instructions.

The Baltika was reduced to her bare bones, even the only 250 of her 427 first, second and tourist class berths were out.

The Soviet embassy apparently had bought up every empty berth.

Even some bona fide Russian passengers were barred from boarding until the purged KGB corps had taken their places.

All morning the victims of the foreign office purge filtered thru to Tilbury.

Three buses labelled "schoolbus" brought the bulk of them: Unsmiling men and women; perplexed children who hugged teddy bears, wooden toys and piles of personal luggage including crates of Coca-Cola. Others came by private cars — Russian Moskvitches, Volgas, and Zims which were lifted aboard.

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# Letters to the Editor

## Espionage—A Pillar of World Peace

To the Editor:

The expulsion by Britain of Soviet "spies" may have significant aspects which your accounts of the events overlook.

Intelligence agents of a foreign and potentially hostile government may be potent forces for peace. A Soviet spy at a British naval installation may reassure his Government of the absence of any bellicose British plans with more effectiveness than all the words of British statesmen. In fact, the success of any armaments limitation agreement depends on the assurance that the intelligence of each nation will be able to ascertain that its covenants are being adhered to by the other. It is clearly in the interest of peace that each nation should entertain within its borders agents of its potential enemies to satisfy these enemies that no hostile plans are being fomented under cover of public statements of peaceful intentions.

The credibility of such intelligence reports depends on the host nation appearing to resist, and even deeply resent, the activities of foreign espionage agents on its shores. If the agents seemed to be welcomed (as they should, in fact, be) and given free access to secrets of military activities and new weapon deployments, the information they developed would be suspect to the extent it was willingly made available.

Intelligence has value to the nation receiving it to the extent it was ex-

tracted despite the seeming best efforts of the other nation to withhold it. Once the espionage agents become

notorious, the host nation has no alternative to expelling them to show, by its indignation, the credibility of

the intelligence sent home already and of new information obtained by a new set of even more secret agents.

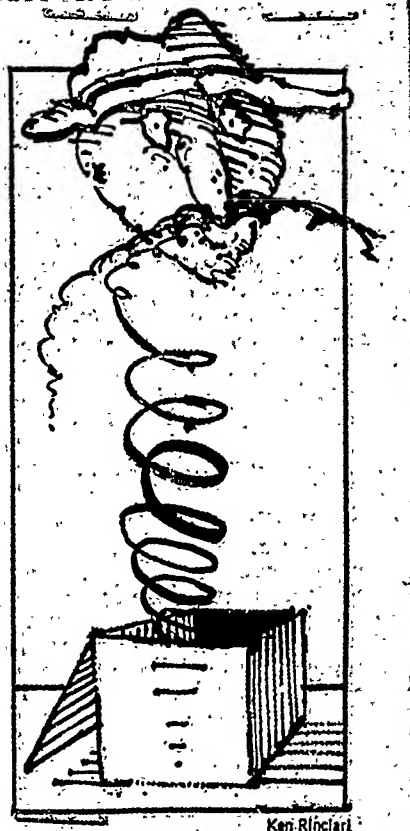
Indignation about foreign spies is a charade. The spies have great value to the nation spied upon. It is in the interest of the latter that they not be needlessly unmasked. When they are, their expulsion is a service to the nation that sent them; it tells their employer to send new and more clandestine operators whose findings are more worthy credible. The expulsion,

therefore, serves the interests of the spying nation. "Take back this batch," it is told, "who have been so maladroit that we could not avoid unmasking them, and send us new, cleverer ones, whose information will be more credible to you."

Of course, there are all kinds of spies and all kinds of intelligence, and these remarks refer only to a particular aspect of espionage. But it is respectfully submitted that this particular aspect is of significance; by calling attention to it, some of the self-righteous indignation of the public and the press called forth by the recent event can be diverted to more deserving issues.

Moreover, to the extent that normal diplomatic and trade relations serve as cover for intelligence activities, re-establishment of relations between the U.S. and China might serve to reassure each of the other's pacific intent; this is a factor that should weigh heavily, though it is not one that can be spoken of officially.

ROBERT F. ROTHSCHILD  
New York, Sept. 28, 1971



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# Love drove KGB man to defect

London Express Service

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In the small hours of Aug. 30 a police patrol car stopped a member of the Soviet trade delegation in downtown London and asked him to take a breathalyzer test.

The Russian, Oleg Lyalin, refused and was taken to a nearby police station where he was charged with drunken driving.

Within hours, Soviet embassy chiefs were frantically trying to get him exempt on grounds of diplomatic immunity.

But trade delegates don't have this status, and 34-year-old Mr. Lyalin, a relatively junior member of the 120-member Russian mission, was remanded on \$125 bail until Sept. 30.

## HIGH LIFE

As he left the magistrate court, already in dire trouble with his superiors, Mr. Lyalin, who had a proven taste for Western high life, was thinking in terms of asylum.

Mr. Lyalin had been in Britain for two years, his wife was with him first, but later returned to Moscow.

An acquaintance gave this description of him: "He is about five foot ten, good-looking in a pretty-boy sort of way. He has dark eyes and wavy brown hair. Women fall for his quiet charm.

"He had a conservative way of behaving and dressing and only warmed up after a few drinks.

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In fact, Mr. Lyalin's love affairs were creating so much gossip that his superiors were getting concerned.

The KGB is known to encourage attractive men in its ranks to have affairs with western women who might have access to well-informed men.

But Mr. Lyalin's tastes, which may well have included useful western women, led to a

love affair with a Russian girl in London which brought him difficult personal problems.

But, he knew enough about Russia's espionage network in Britain to become the most important find for Britain, intelligence in years.

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His final visits to the British authorities came early this month; then he went into hiding.

While he lay low and his Russian colleagues reported him missing, the British government formulated the big sweep expelling 105 spies.

They put together a detailed picture of at least one entire KGB cell operating in London.

As news of the record-breaking purge swept the world; last week, both the foreign office and the Soviet embassy put into force a rigid security operation to prevent his name leaking out.

The Russians kept quiet for different reasons. They sought to underplay his importance, pretending that he had hardly been missed.

But then, after five days of intensive inquiries, a Soviet diplomat gave away the vital clue.

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Mrs. Teplyakova has been granted asylum but officials refused to say whether she too gave information to the British secret service.

## Expelled Russians Go, Taking Cars, Liquor

LONDON (UPI) — With the strains of "If I Were a Rich Man" from "Fiddler on the Roof" wafting from its loudspeakers, the cruise liner Baltika sailed for Leningrad yesterday with a group of Soviet diplomats and officials expelled from Britain for spying.

They came to Tilbury docks early in the day, most of them in three coaches marked "school bus." Flanking them was a fleet of cars which included that of Mikhail Smirnovsky, the Soviet ambassador to Britain.

Dock officials said that more than 70 of the 105 Russians accused of spying last month were on board, with their families. Ninety of the accused spies were in Britain when the expulsion order was handed down and another 15 were barred from reentry. The 90 were given two weeks to get out of the country.

Most of them went on the 35-year-old cruise ship. They took their Moskvitch and Volga automobiles, their crated personal belongings, and such amenities as cases of Coca-Cola—plus other refreshments.

"They must have cleared out

the embassy's whole duty-free stock," said one dock worker after helping load the ship. "Every cabin had vodka, other drinks and cigarettes."

The Russians boarded and sailed under tight security. Police guarded every entrance to the dock area.

Officials said more than 200 Russians were aboard, plus another 70 persons—including a U.S. naval officer—who had reserved passage beforehand for the five-day voyage. Some reports said the Soviet Embassy bought out all 177 other berths at an average cost of \$108 to thwart last minute attempts to book passage.

### Defector Still Hidden

The expulsions resulted from disclosures by Oleg Lyalin, 34, a member of the Soviet secret police, the KGB, who defected to Britain last month. Lyalin and his pretty former secretary, who also asked for asylum, are still being kept in hiding outside London.

Diplomatic sources said the Kremlin has been unusually slow to take reprisals against Britain for the expulsion.

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## A foggy departure

# Red spies get fiddled home

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If the foreign office had tried to stage manage their departure they could scarcely have inflicted greater indignity.

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As the liner pulled away, the soft melody of "If I were a rich man," wafted from its loudspeakers.

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It was past midday with a watery sun breaking thru the mist before the expelled officials and their families — about 200 people — finally walked up the gangplank amid tight security precautions. 50 passengers who had booked passages for Helsinki and Leningrad thru more normal channels joined later.

No one else was allowed beyond the departure gates in the terminal hall, boarding passes already issued to news men were declared invalid and uniformed police and special branch men guarded every entrance to the dock.

### RADIO CONTACT

Even radio contact between the shore and the Baltika was cut apart from essential sailing instructions.

The Baltika was reported even tho only 250 of her 427 first, second and tourist class berths were of

The Soviet embassy apparently had bought up every empty berth.

Even some bona fide Russian passengers were barred from boarding until the purged KGB corps had taken their places.

All morning the victims of the foreign office purge filtered thru to Tilbury.

Three buses labelled "schoolbus" brought the bulk of them: Unsmiling men and women; perplexed children who hugged teddy bears, wooden toys and piles of personal luggage including crates of Coca-Cola. Others came by private cars — Russian Moskvitches, Volgas, and Zims which were lifted aboard.

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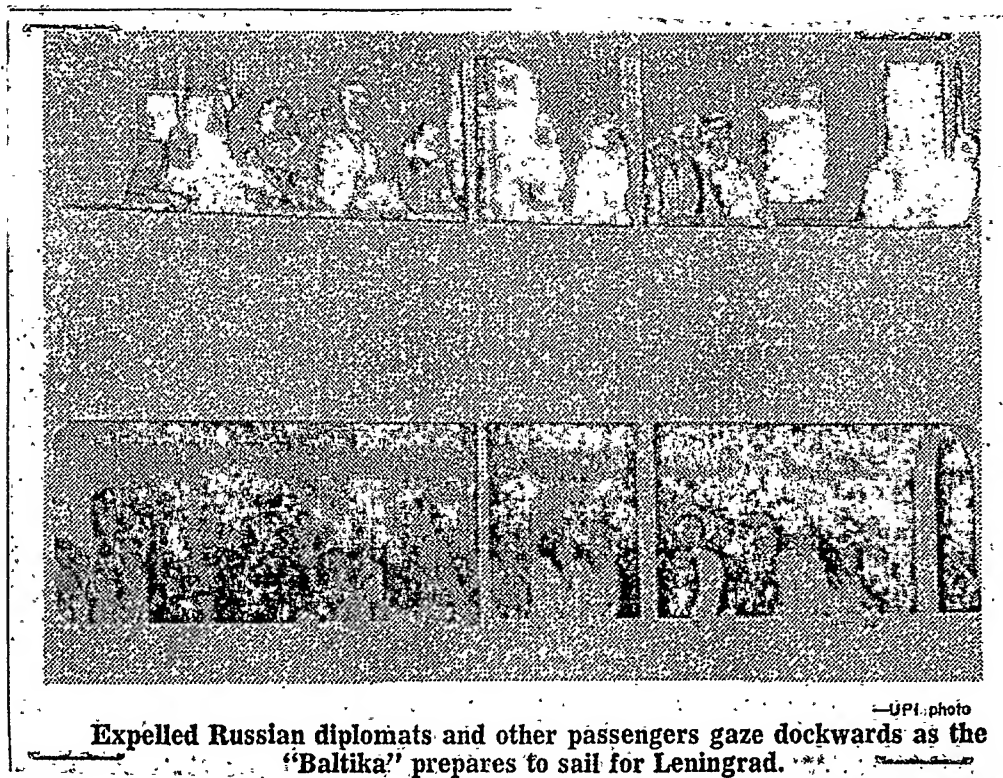
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—UPI photo

**Expelled Russian diplomats and other passengers gaze dockwards as the  
"Baltika" prepares to sail for Leningrad.**

## K.C.B.'s Efforts to Neutralize A Spy's Defection Are Outlined

6 By BENJAMIN WELLES  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 — Within hours of the defection of a Soviet spy—such as Oleg Lyalin who defected to Britain last month—the Soviet K.G.B., or State Security Committee, begins immediate, sweeping protective measures within and outside the Soviet Union, experts here say.

The countermeasures have been worked out over 50 years of Soviet espionage experience and are effective, the experts say. They have a two-fold aim. One is to obscure the gravity of the defection in the eyes of international public opinion by quickly publishing countercharges of "provocation" or "cold war" tactics.

The second aim is to alert subagents or contacts of the defector to disappear until the storm blows over. This behind-the-scenes effort is a race against time between the K.G.B. and Western security services.

The charges made the other day by H.A.R. (Kim) Philby in the Soviet newspaper Izvestia contending that at least seven British diplomats with Mideast experience are intelligence officers are viewed here as part of the intelligence technique known as "disinformation."

### 'Muddying the Waters'

"It's essentially muddying the waters, stirring up countercharges that attract headlines and divert attention from the defector," one specialist said. "Kim Philby is very experienced. He's giving the K.G.B. advice."

Philby, who became a Communist in 1934 during his undergraduate days at Cambridge University, defected to the Soviet Union in 1963. He penetrated British intelligence in World War II and later rose to be head of its most sensitive section—the one working to counter Soviet spies.

In 1949 Philby was sent to the British Embassy here as liaison officer with United

States intelligence services. Soon after, through a high Soviet defector, the Central Intelligence Agency learned that Philby was a double agent. It was not until 1963, however, that he finally fled to the Soviet Union.

On Aug. 18 this year, Philby granted an interview to a Czechoslovak journalist in Moscow. Extracts from his forthcoming book on espionage were published. It is believed here that the K.G.B. then knew—or suspected—that Lyalin, who was drinking heavily, might be exposed and so used the Philby interview as a veiled warning to British intelligence.

"He knows a lot of secrets and he can cook up a lot," a former acquaintance of Philby said. "This may have been a warning to London to leave the Russians alone—or he'd sing."

It now appears to experts here that Philby is playing a major role in "orchestrating" the K.G.B.'s disinformation chorus against Britain. One source noted that Philby had accused the British Government of barring 105 suspected Soviet spies to "slow down the process of relaxation of tension in Europe."

Apart from the disinformation campaign when a Soviet spy defects, the experts say, the K.G.B. makes an exhaustive "damage report."

### Defector's History Examined

When a defection is known or suspected, orders are flashed to the K.G.B. "residents" or spy chiefs, in key foreign posts to "neutralize" potential damage, the experts say.

In K.G.B. headquarters in Moscow hundreds of personnel are apparently drafted to examine the defector's history—who recommended him for employment, his family, friends, colleagues and background.

"Every file a defector ever signed for is examined to find out what he may have had access to," one source said.

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It was past midday with a watery sun breaking thru the mist before 70 of the expelled officials and their families — about 200 people — finally walked up the gangplank amid tight security precautions. 50 passengers who had booked passages for Helsinki and Leningrad thru more normal channels joined later.

No one else was allowed beyond the departure gates in the terminal hall, boarding passes already issued to news men were declared invalid and uniformed police and special branch men guarded every entrance to the dock.

The other Russians ordered out have until Oct. 8 to leave the country. Another six officials were absent when the secret service clamped down and have been banned from returning to Britain.

The Baltika was reported "fully booked" even tho only 250 of her 427 first, second and tourist class berths were occupied.

The Soviet embassy apparently had bought up every empty berth.

Even some bona fide Russian passengers were barred from boarding until the purged KGB corps had taken their places.

All morning the victims of the purge filtered thru to Tilbury.

Three buses labelled "schoolbus" brought the bulk of them: Unsmiling men and women, perplexed children who hugged teddy bears, wooden toys and piles of personal luggage including crates of Coca-Cola. Others came by private cars — Russian Moskvitches, Volgas, and Zims which were lifted aboard.

(See Page 17, Love drove KGB man to defect.)

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—UPI photo

Expelled Russian diplomats and other passengers gaze dockwards as the  
"Baltika" prepares to sail for Leningrad.

# And Russia Charges

In Airways, denied the accusations. The nub of the Soviet counter-offensive against the British mounted to this: The Heath government's exclusion of 105 spy suspects was meant to wreck the Soviet-sponsored project for a European security conference and to slow East-West détente. As for the defection of Lyalin, the Russians have taken the line he is no-good playboy who got himself involved with his secretary.

## British Rejoinder

The nub of Britain's rejoinder amounted to this: Britain remains as interested as ever in a European security system—but there can be no security for any European state so long as the Russians continue their massive espionage and subversion activities. As for Lyalin, the British claim he is a key KGB man who brought a stack of secrets with him confirmed their own information about the Soviet spying system in this country.

Four former Labor government Cabinet ministers have slammed the Heath government's motives and methods of handling the spy drama. The criticisms of Michael Stewart, Barbara Castle, Richard Crossman and Healey signaled the likelihood of a big attack on the government when the Laborites open their annual convention in Brighton next week.

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# Britain and Russia Swap Spy Charges

LONDON (AP) — The battle of British and Soviet spymasters hit peaks of bitterness yesterday with each side firing off new charges of indications of reprisals against the other.

At the same time, Prime Minister Edward Heath's government braced to meet a developing backlash to its expulsion order against 105 suspected Soviet spies eight days ago.

This shaped up in the form of swelling criticism of the action from inside and outside Britain, with suggestions that political, more than security, factors set off the unprecedented assault on Russia's presence here.

Scotland Yard's Special Branch denied reports in newspapers yesterday that detectives had already arrested a number of spies whose cover was apparently blown by KGB defector Oleg Lyalin. The Special Branch deals with Britain's internal security.

## Contacts Probed

But the British Press Association, which has close contacts with both Scotland Yard and the government, reported: "It is clear that the Special Branch and police forces in several parts of Britain have been investigating contacts for months between British subjects and the banned Russians."

"They are trying to assess whether the nature of the contacts contravened the law."

Pravda named a number of British businessmen as agents of British intelligence, leading the British firms to react with amazement. The firms, including British European Airways and General Electric, said that in some cases the Russians had gotten the names of their alleged suspects wrong and in other cases they could find no record of ever employing the men named by Pravda.

In Britain, former Defense Secretary Denis Healey voiced the anxiety of opposition Laborite leaders about the spy purge when he complained the expulsion amounted to a "Red scare" designed to mask the government's failures in other fields.

## Uneasy Grumbling

In Europe, and notably in West Germany, France and the Scandinavian countries, uneasy grumbles were reported that the quarrel could widen to the point of scuttling the movement toward East-West cooperation, especially in the field of security.

The two Russian defectors — Lyalin and his blonde secretary, Irena Teplyakova — remained in hiding at a secret British intelligence post near London.

British sources say they are in love. Each is married. The fact of their liaison — and that there had been a double defection — had been kept secret by the British, who were not anxious to spread any impression that personal factors may have played a part in Lyalin's decision to quit the service of the Kremlin.

In the conflict between the British and Soviet espionage systems these developments were reported:

• A British source in New York, believed to be Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

an Airways, denied the accusations.

The nub of the Soviet counter-offensive against the British amounted to this:

The Heath government's expulsion of 105 spy suspects was meant to wreck the Soviet-sponsored project for a European security conference and to slow East-West détente. As for the defection of Lyalin, the Russians have taken the line he is a no-good playboy who got himself involved with his secretary.

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*Em* *Bratigan*

# Soviets and Britain Exchange New Charges in Espionage 'War'

**From News Dispatches**

The espionage "war" between the Soviet Union and Britain continued to heat up yesterday with Russians harassing Britons in Moscow and the Soviets accusing British agents of beating up Russian diplomats.

There were also reports in London that a number of persons in Britain have been arrested for collaborating with alleged Soviet spies, 103 of whom were ordered expelled by the British government last week.

A British official in Moscow said "embassy" personnel are followed almost everywhere they go and the number of Soviet policemen on guard at the embassy has been increased.

The official added that a British diplomat was "approached Friday at a gasoline station by Russians who asked him why Soviet diplomats in London were being harassed.

The men wrote down the diplomat's license number but there was no physical harassment, according to the embassy. Earlier this year, American diplomats and private citizens in Moscow were harassed on Soviet diplomats by Jewish militants in the United States.

In another incident Friday, the embassy said a policeman barred many English mothers from a nursery school where they had gone to pick up their children.

The policeman refused to admit mothers who did not have their passports with them and the children had to be passed out to their mothers.

The latest Soviet charges against Britain were made yesterday by Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, which accused British intelligence agents of beating up Soviet diplomats carrying out secret searches and stealing from Russians working in London.

The paper also said British businessmen and tourists had been involved in intelligence operations in the Soviet Union.

On Friday the government newspaper Izvestia carried an interview with Soviet spy Kim Philby, who now lives in Moscow, naming seven Britons as spies in the Middle East.

In London, the Foreign Office denied the Pravda charges of harassment of Soviet diplomats and several firms named by the newspaper for intelligence activities refuted the espionage allegations.

So far, Moscow has not carried out its threat to retaliate to the massive British expulsion move by evicting Britons from the Soviet Union.

There are far fewer British diplomats in the Soviet Union than their Soviet counterparts in Britain and some British officials believe a massive retaliatory expulsion would lead to a worsening in relations more serious than Moscow would be ready to accept.

Meanwhile, in Britain, informed sources said a number of persons have been arrested on charges of collaborating with the expelled Russian spies. Scotland Yard denied that any arrests had been made. The alleged agents were fingered by former KGB agent Oleg Lyalin, who has defected to Britain.

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VIEW

# London's Spy Furor— Fun's Fun, Ivan, But Enough Is Enough

By ALTON SLAGLE

THE FACT that the Soviet Union numbered among its personnel stationed in Britain certain individuals whose activities could be considered clandestine was hardly a surprise. What nation on earth, after all, does not engage in the ancient art of espionage? Everybody knows, and accepts, the fact. Russia's problem is that she got a little carried away; she overdid it. And she was caught with her spies down.

It does seem, even in espionage circles, that 105 spies in a total personnel of 550 is a lot, especially in peacetime. That's about 20% of all the Russians in Britain—diplomatic, business, tourist and all the rest. Moscow had removed the spy business from an individual category and placed it into mass production.

It's not even that Britain was upset over the fact that Soviet agents were in its midst. It just had to draw the line somewhere.

It had long been assumed that the Soviet spy machine stretched across the various Russian activities in London—from the Moscow Narodny Bank in the financial district to the big old Soviet Embassy building at 13 Kensington Gardens to the Russian trade delegation headquarters on Highgate Hill, and in between to the combined Regent St. offices of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, and Intourist, its official travel agency. Then there were UNO Plant Hire, which leases capital goods, and the Soviet Wood Agency which exports timber.

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Believing that a steadily mounting number of Soviet intelligence agents was entering Britain under cover of diplomatic immunity, the British government a while back put a ceiling of 150 on the Russian embassy staff. The trade delegation then increased its personnel sharply.

Until the new expulsion order, which covered 90 Russians in London and 15 visa holders then out of the country and not allowed to return, there was this breakdown on Soviet citizens in Britain:

Embassy: 146, including 83 diplomats, 51 administrators and technicians and 12

service employees such as chauffeurs; trade delegation: 120 (even though British exports to the Soviet Union are less than \$200 million annually); commercial enterprises: 120; "contract inspectors": 70. Working wives and some dozen newsmen brought the total to about 550.

The British embassy staff in Moscow numbers only 78, of whom 40 are diplomats. There are 12 British journalists there and six British businessmen, including representatives of British Overseas Airways Corp., the state airline. There are no permanent British trade delegations, tourist agencies or banks there.

Had Moscow retaliated in kind to the British move, virtually the entire British diplomatic mission there would have been eliminated. But there was no such retaliation, nor is any expected. There was, of course, an official display of indignation and displeasure, but this follows the international script.

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The spy business is so well established that Moscow couldn't even complain with a straight face; her indignation was just part of the act. The space-age business of electronic spying has become so commonplace that it is taken for granted. Devices litter the ocean floors to report the passage of shipping and submarines; spy-in-the-sky satellites continually photograph land installations; Soviet trawlers keep an electric eye and ear on the U.S. Apollo space program.

The spy's role in international affairs is thoroughly recognized, and accepted. For instance, last April Richard Helms, the director of the U.S. spy works, the Central Intelligence Agency, told a group of newspaper editors of the "major and vital" role U.S. intelligence would have to play in an agreement in the U.S.-Soviet talks on limitation of strategic weapons. Washington could accept an accord, he said, "only if it has adequate intelligence to assure itself that the Soviets are living up to their part."

So far as is known, Moscow made no protest to this slur on its gentlemanly conduct.

Even the new British case involved a certain amount of sportsmanship. Moscow's growing spy activities in Britain

(the total number of Soviet employees there is more than in any other Western country—including the United States if the United Nations is not considered) were reportedly known by the Labor government of Prime Minister Harold Wilson, which preceded the present Conservative government of Edward Heath. The British had suggested several times in a quiet way that Moscow might use a little more discretion in its espionage activities, and Heath apparently acted only after the Russians seemed to indicate that spying was among their international privileges. Only then did there result the largest diplomatic expulsion in peacetime history.

Last fall, British Foreign Secretary Sir Alex Douglas-Home suggested to visiting Soviet Foreign Secretary Andrei Gromyko that Moscow might be overdoing the spying business a bit.

He was told to write a letter, and did—two of them, in fact, both unanswered and the second dripping with this quiet British sarcasm: "You are no doubt aware that the total number of Soviet officials . . . has now risen to more than 500, and you are presumably able to ascertain what proportion of these are intelligence officers."

Britain's own spy agency, DL-5, began preparing a massive dossier on the Russian spy works. Then, a few weeks ago, a suave young (34) Russian man-about-London named Oleg Lyalin defected, carrying with him information needed to fill out the dossier.

Lyalin, with a wife and 7-year-old son in Moscow, was reported to have

more than espionage contacts in London; the Daily Express credited him with having at least five women in his British life. One, the newspaper said, was an Israeli Russian-language student named Ella who was told by Lyalin that marriage might be included in the relationship. His interest faded, the Express said, when Ella fell in love with an official at the U.S. Embassy. That's the way it goes in the spy game.

Lyalin also was reported to have flirted with a Czech student, two English secretaries and a "gorgeous blonde Russian" while not at his job as a member of his country's trade delegation.

The Soviets themselves dropped Lyalin's name to the press, possibly in order to save the remnants of their British spy network—if, in fact, London has not succeeded in eliminating it. Keeping Lyalin's name secret would have created fear and confusion among British espionage contacts. With him now named, British contacts can be reassured that they won't be talking to the wrong person, and the Soviets can reestablish contact with them.

This they doubtless will do, as they swallow the humiliation that Lyalin's disclosures caused them. If they do retaliate, it is likely to be more verbal than actual. London holds a trump card: she can sabotage the notion of a European Security Conference eagerly sought by Moscow. After all, as the British remarked in their expulsion note, Moscow "can hardly fail to be conscious of the contradiction between their advocacy of a conference on European security and the scale of the operation against the security of this country."



Russia's Andrei Gromyko (left) and Britain's Douglas-Home had kicked around the idea of working out ground rules for the Anglo-Soviet spy game, but nothing came of that. Last week, an exasperated Britain expelled 90 Russians for espionage. So far, the Kremlin has not returned the compliment.

0-19 (Rev. 9-13-71)

# Britain and Russia Swap Spy Charges

LONDON (AP) — The battle of British and Soviet spymasters hit peaks of bitterness yesterday with each side firing off new charges of indications of reprisals against the other.

At the same time, Prime Minister Edward Heath's government braced to meet a developing backlash to its expulsion order against 105 suspected Soviet spies eight days ago.

This shaped up in the form of swelling criticism of the action from inside and outside Britain, with suggestions that political, more than security, factors set off the unprecedented assault on Russia's presence here.

Scotland yard's Special Branch denied reports in newspapers yesterday that detectives had already arrested a number of spies whose cover was apparently blown by KGB defector Oleg Lyalin. The Special Branch deals with Britain's internal security.

## Contacts Probed

But the British Press Association, which has close contacts with both Scotland Yard and the government, reported: "It is clear that the Special Branch and police forces in several parts of Britain have been investigating contacts for months between British subjects and the banned Russians.

"They are trying to assess whether the nature of the contacts contravened the law."

Pravda named a number of British businessmen as agents of British intelligence, leading the British firms to react with amazement. The firms, including British European Airways and General Electric, said that in some cases the Russians had gotten the names of their alleged suspects wrong and in other cases they could find no record of ever employing the men named by Pravda.

In Britain, former Defense Secretary Denis Healey voiced the anxiety of opposition Laborite leaders about the spy purge when he complained the expulsion amounted to a "Red scare" designed to mask the government's failures in other fields.

## Uneasy Grumbling

In Europe, and notably in West Germany, France and the Scandinavian countries, uneasy grumbles were reported that the quarrel could widen to the point of scuttling the movement toward East-West cooperation, especially in the field of security.

The two Russian defectors — Lyalin and his blonde secretary, Irena Teplyakova — remained in hiding at a secret British intelligence post near London.

British sources say they are in love. Each is married. The fact of their liaison — and that there had been a double defection — had been kept secret by the British.

ish, who were not anxious to spread any impression that personal factors may have played a part in Lyalin's decision to quit the service of the Kremlin.

In the conflict between the British and Soviet espionage systems these developments were reported:

• A British source in New York, believed to be Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home himself, told British newsmen that several Britons and foreigners in this country are to be charged with spying for Russia. Some of the accusations may relate to what were said to be Soviet plans to sabotage defense installations in an emergency. Any such trials would keep the nation's spy drama alive for quite a while.

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The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_  
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The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
The Evening Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_  
The Sunday Star (Washington) E-6  
Daily News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
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The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
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The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
People's World \_\_\_\_\_

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#### Soviet Charges

● Soviet newspapers lifted the lid off what they portrayed as British spying activities not only in Russia but through the Arab world and in West Germany.

They quoted former British double agent Kim Philby as listing a number of spies and agents in the Mideast. And they charged that various British business, airline and private groups, including journalists, work for the intelligence services. Some of the companies named, such as British European Airways, denied the accusations.

The nub of the Soviet counter-offensive against the British amounted to this:

The Heath government's expulsion of 105 spy suspects was meant to wreck the Soviet-sponsored project for a European security conference and to slow East-West détente. As for the defection of Lyalin, the Russians have taken the line he is a no-good playboy who got himself involved with his secretary.

#### British Rejoinder

The nub of Britain's rejoinder amounted to this:

Britain remains as interested as ever in a European security system—but there can be no security for any European state so long as the Russians continue their massive espionage and subversion activities. As for Lyalin, the British claim he is a key KGB man who brought a stack of secrets with him confirmed their own information about the Soviet spying system in this country.

Four former Labor government Cabinet ministers have slammed the Heath government's motives and methods of handling the spy drama. The criticisms of Michael Stewart, Barbara Castle, Richard Crossman and Healey signaled the likelihood of a big attack on the government when the Laborites open their annual convention in Brighton next week.



## Spies for the Kremlin

The Soviet Government once insisted piously that only "treacherous imperialist states" engaged in international espionage. A dramatic public turnabout in Moscow's approach took place roughly a decade ago when a group of Soviet master spies—men such as Victor Sorge, Col. Rudolf Abel and Kim Philby—were acclaimed heroes.

Now again, however, exposure of extensive Soviet espionage in Great Britain is being greeted with the same air of outraged innocence that Stalin's regime showed when the defection of Igor Gouzenko from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa just after World War II revealed the depth of Soviet atomic spying against the United States, Canada and Britain.

The reality, of course, is that espionage is probably as old as diplomacy itself. There are Western agents in Moscow employing a variety of covers, but the closed nature of Soviet society and the severe limits on the activities of Westerners in the Soviet Union make the possibilities open to spies far narrower than the broad opportunities that exist for Soviet agents in the West.

If Moscow is genuinely interested in détente, it will have to accept the expulsion of the spies whose activities have been exposed in Britain, while protesting their "innocence"; then retaliate in some minor ritualistic fashion that will enable it to save face without disrupting the improved climate of East-West relations in Europe. Any other Soviet course will bring the Kremlin far greater losses than any espionage gains can be worth. The Pravda diatribe against "subversive activities" in Moscow by British newsmen, scientists and tourists may signal a Kremlin decision to settle for a few token expulsions of its own.

No major power eschews the use of espionage. But this time the Russians were guilty of getting caught and of grossly overreaching themselves in the dimensions of their spy network. When the use of diplomatic personnel for intelligence activities becomes so flagrant, diplomacy itself is subverted.

Tolson ☒  
Felt ☒  
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Walters ☒  
Soyars ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holmes ☒  
Gandy ☒

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The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
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The Sunday Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_  
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Sunday News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
The New York Times 27 \_\_\_\_\_  
The Daily World \_\_\_\_\_  
The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
People's World \_\_\_\_\_

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0-19 (Rev. 9-13-71)

## Ray Cromley / Soviet spies



THE report that Britain is ousting 105 Soviet agents has hit the headlines. But it is likely from the evidence that there are at least 100 more active Soviet espionage agents among the officials and employees of the Soviet Embassy and missions in London. These, the British are not expelling (at least up to now) for one reason or another.

As a rule of thumb, in the larger industrial countries, one third to one half of the officials and other employees of the embassy, the consulates and the trade and other delegations are actively engaged in spying.

This does not include local native citizens operating in Soviet spy rings. And it does not include the personnel of the Czech, Hungarian, Bulgarian, East German and other satellite Embassies and their appendages. It also does not include Soviet agents in non-communist embassies.

In less-developed countries, where staffs are small, as many as 80 per cent of embassy officials and employees may be active spies.

This information comes from former Soviet espionage agents who have defected and from documents and other data obtained when Russian spy rings are broken.

One should not conclude that the entire objective of the major Soviet spy ring centered on London was search for British secrets. Since there is an enormous amount of exchange between the United States and England, it is likely the Soviet Union was after what American secrets it could find. In the same way, of course, Soviet espionage in the United States seeks British, French, Japanese and other free-world industrial and military secrets guarded in U.S. government offices and local branches of foreign firms. The same system holds worldwide.

HERE follows a partial list of Soviet officials and trade mission employees expelled for espionage and subversion:

In 1971 —

AUG. — Two Soviet diplomats in the Sudan for working with the group which attempted to oust the government.

JULY — A Soviet consul and a commercial officer in the trade mission in Ghana for activities endangering Ghana security.

JULY — The Soviet counselor, first secretary and chief economist in the trade mission in Ecuador for funding labor unions seeking to overthrow the government.

JUNE — The first, second, and third Soviet secretaries in London for espionage.

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Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*OLEG A. IYANIN*

The Washington Post Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
The Washington Daily News 11  
The Evening Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_  
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Daily News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
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People's World \_\_\_\_\_

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**MARCH** — Four Soviet embassy diplomats and an engineer with the trade mission in Mexico for their work with a North Korea-trained anti-government guerrilla group.

**FEB.** — A Soviet first secretary in Italy for spying.

**JAN.** — A first secretary in West Germany for scientific and technical espionage.

• • •  
**IN 1970 —**

**NOV.** — A member of the Soviet trade mission and a man from Intourist caught servicing a dead drop in Argentina containing micro-filmed data on military and industrial installations.

**SEPT.** — The Soviet chief engineer of a joint Soviet-Norwegian commercial venture for attempting to recruit a woman in the Norwegian Defense Department for espionage.

**MAY** — Four Russians in the Congo — a KGB agent for attempting to bribe five officials in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; an attache (KGB) for recruiting and paying Congolese students for spying and other anti-government activities; an interpreter for subverting Congolese students for a spy ring; an attache for illegal legal entry.

**MAY** — A Soviet second secretary in the Netherlands for possessing incriminating maps annotated with classified military information. An employe in the Soviet Embassy for attempting to obtain classified defense data.

**APRIL** — Soviet engineer with joint Belgian-Soviet commercial venture for spying on NATO.

**FEB.** — Soviet first and second secretaries in Switzerland for obtaining Swiss identity cards and other papers used for documenting illegals as Swiss citizens.

**FEB.** Employe in Soviet military attache's office in Italy for obtaining classified military information from an Italian Air Force sergeant. That same month a Russian translator with the United Nations was charged with conspiring with an American Air Force sergeant for data on U.S. anti-aircraft and missile defenses.

**JAN.** — Soviet second and third secretaries in Norway for military espionage.

*A-1*  
**Soviets Name  
7 Britons as  
Mideast Spies**

By Robert G. Kaiser  
Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, Oct. 1—The Soviet Union tonight named seven British diplomats who it said are spies in the Middle East, escalating its response to last week's expulsion of 105 Soviet officials from Britain.

The seven names were attributed to Kim Philby, the Soviet master spy who served for more than 20 years in the British Secret Intelligence Service. An interview with Philby was published in tonight's Izvestia, the government newspaper.

Philby also named 13 Britons whom he said had served in British intelligence in the Middle East in the past. A check of the British diplomatic list indicated that almost all the names Philby gave could be identified as British diplomats who have served in the Arab world.

Whether they were or are involved in intelligence could not be determined here. Asked about Philby's charges, the spokesman for the British embassy in Moscow said: "We don't regard allegations from this kind of source as worthy of any kind of answer."

[In London, the Home Office said a Russian woman working for the Soviet Trade delegation was given permission to stay in Britain. Newspapers reported that the woman, Irena Teplayakova, 31, was the secretary of Oleg Lyalin, the Soviet defector whose information is believed to have touched off last week's expulsions of Soviet diplomats.]

See SOVIET, A21, Col. 1

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
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The Washington Post Times Herald *A-1*  
The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
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The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
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# Soviets Name Seven Britons as Spies in Mideast

SOVIET, From AI

The Philby interview also accused Britain of spying in West Germany and "carrying on secret operations to complicate the position of the present (West German) government and discredit some of its leaders."

According to Philby, the United Kingdom's secret service (SIS) also conducted "terrorist actions, subversion and sabotage," controlled the British Broadcasting Corp., had agents on the staffs of British newspapers, used tourists to spy on the Soviet Union and controlled many of Britain's diplomats, including some ambassadors.

Western diplomats here speculated that the Soviets used the vehicle of an interview with Philby to attract attention to their countercharges against the British. Many of the things Philby said in the Izvestia interview parallel accusations made against Soviet officials in Britain during the week since the 105 Soviets were expelled.

Some observers here thought they saw signs of a bitter fight between rival intelligence services in the Philby interviews.

According to this theory, the Soviet KGB (state security police) wants to embarrass Britain's SIS to retaliate for the embarrassment caused the KGB by the massive expulsions of Soviets from Britain. The accuracy of the theory depends on the accuracy of the identifications of "spies".

In the Philby interview, if the Britons he named really are intelligence operatives, public identification of them could prove both embarrassing and damaging. True or false, the accusations could hurt British relations with the Arab states, which the Conservative government has recently been trying to improve.

Philby said the diplomats he named as active in intelligence at this time serve in Lebanon, Jordan and Aden. Philby also named numerous Arabs whom he described as British collaborators or agents, and he accused SIS of terrorism, murder and plotting a coup in the Middle East.

Writers of fiction and non-fiction about the secret world of intelligence have often suggested that rival intelligence agencies generally adhere to a "gentlemen's agreement" whereby they usually conceal what they know about each others' activities. If this is the case, Philby's interview could be seen as an angry KGB's unwillingness to stick to the understanding.

Philby's accusations of British spying and clandestine operations in West Germany seemed intended to sow suspicion between London and Bonn. Philby said the SIS "works in the direction of presenting the policy of the Brandt government ... as pro-Soviet." He also quoted a British agent in Beirut as telling him in the early 1960s that SIS had inspired "materials" against Brandt published in the West German press in the fifties.

Soviet commentary on the British expulsions has repeatedly claimed that "conservative circles" in the United Kingdom were trying to disrupt the movement toward détente in Europe. The Soviet Union regards Willy Brandt's West Germany as a key element in its own détente policy.

Philby also repeated this position, saying the conservatives in Britain sought to "slow down the process of relaxation of tension in Europe."

Distributing the Philby interview tonight, Tass, the government press agency, referred to Philby as a "Soviet intelligence officer," though Izvestia only noted his position in the British SIS.

The first version of the interview distributed by Tass in English contained wild misspellings of many of the names of the alleged British spies. Later editions corrected many of the mistakes, but some of the names — of people the Soviets apparently were trying to expose — still seemed unlike any British names.

Philby himself defected to the Soviet Union in 1951 after more than 20 years as a Soviet spy working inside the SIS.

His "Memoirs" appeared in 1967, but he has generally stayed out of view. The wife of a Western newsman thought she recognized him in a special hard-currency store for foreigners here last year.

Here are the names Philby gave of British diplomats he claimed were currently spying in the Middle East:

Derbyshire, head of British Intelligence in Beirut; Whitbread and G. Spedding, posts not mentioned; Sindel (or Sindal) and Joy, first secretaries in Beirut; Splers (or Speers), first secretary of the British embassy in Amman, Jordan; and Brehoni (or Breckoni), first secretary in Aden.

The following are the names of men Philby said were past spies in the Middle East: McNaught, Roderick, Clob, Randall, Clifford, Vital, Howard, Newman, Temple, Roley, Noel, Clark, Chalmers and Still.

In London, the British Foreign Office refused to comment on the names printed by Izvestia and Tass.

The British Foreign Service list carries the following names, whose spelling is close to those printed in the Soviet news media. The names in each case have gone through at least two transliterations.

Names of those alleged to be current spies in the Middle East:

Adrian John Sindall: first secretary Beirut, since January, 1970.

Peter Joy, OBE: first secretary (information), Beirut, since January, 1968.

David Harry Whitbread: Beirut since June, 1970, but not shown on embassy table of organization.

David Rolland Spedding: second secretary, Beirut, since 1970.

John Alan Speares: first secretary, Amman, since 1969.

John Albert Noel Brehoni: first secretary and head of chancery, Aden, since February, 1970.

Names of those alleged to have been spies in the Middle East in the past:

Eustace Arthur McNaught: now first secretary, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO); first secretary, Beirut, 1962-67; posted in Baghdad, 1968-70, but no position listed in biography.

James Roderick Cluber: first secretary, Baghdad, from December, 1970, until this summer, when he was expelled with two other British diplomats for conduct incompatible

with diplomatic position. (FCO retaliated by expelling three Iraqis soon after.)

Martin F. S. Randall: first secretary FCO in London since April, 1969; first secretary Bahrain 1964-67; Amman 1967-69, but no position there given in biography.

Michael Charlton Whittall, OBE: first secretary FCO in London since 1963; second secretary, Beirut 1956; first secretary Amman, 1959.

Alexander Anthony Howard: third secretary and vice consul, Khartoum, since June, 1970. Posted (no position given) Baghdad, 1966-67; Beirut, 1967.

Reginald Robert Temple: first secretary FCO, London, since 1969; second secretary, Beirut, 1958-62.

Michael Richard Fulke Noel-Clark: second secretary, Tehran, since August, 1970; Beirut (no position given), 1968-70.

Ian Pender Chalmers: first secretary, Warsaw, since 1970; second secretary, Beirut, 1966-68.

Frank Fenwick Steele, OBE: first secretary, Nairobi, since February, 1968; second secretary, Beirut, 1958; Amman 1965-67 (no position listed in biography).

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

- Mr. Tolson\_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Felt\_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen\_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr\_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bishop\_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Miller, ES\_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan\_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Casper\_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad\_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Dalbey\_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland\_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ponder\_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bates\_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tavel\_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Walters\_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Soyars\_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room\_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Holmes\_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy\_\_\_\_\_

# Philby Charges Denied

## Lebanese Said Not Involved In Spy Work

By A Staff Reporter  
A number of Lebanese  
accused by famous dou-  
ble agent Kim Philby of  
being involved in British  
intelligence work in Le-  
banon and the Middle East  
have categorically denied  
the charges.

In statements made to "The  
Daily Star" Friday, the Leba-  
nese said the charges were  
fabricated to serve Soviet in-  
terests in the area rather than  
anything else. (See related  
story).

Among those that could be  
contacted were deputy Ahmad  
Isber, journalist Subhi Bakkar,  
ex-Public Security Chief Farid  
Chehab, and former British  
Embassy staff member Maroun  
Arab. Dori Chamoun, son of  
Camille Chamoun, mentioned  
by Philby, was reported out  
of the country.

Former Public Security chief  
Farid Chehab told "The Daily  
Star," "Philby can speak what  
he wants. It is true I was  
head of Public Security, but  
if I were in the British In-  
telligence, I would have known  
Philby's roles and I would have  
exposed him. The whole story  
is a big lie."

Former British Embassy  
employee Maroun Arab, re-  
ported sick in bed, also told  
"The Daily Star," "I don't  
know Kim Philby. His talk  
shows that he is a big talker.  
What does he want from us?  
I never worked in any intelli-  
gence work. I won't comment  
any further."

Deputy Ahmad Isber said,  
"I know myself better than  
anybody else. I never worked  
with any foreigner and I never  
will. All my life I never



Kim Philby at his Beirut apartment.

OLEG A. MYATID

worked with the British. Now  
they want to involve us with  
them?

"At any rate, during the days  
of the Deuxieme Bureau, they  
used to distribute pamphlets  
saying that I and Saeb Salam  
and others worked for the Bri-  
tish.

"Are they exploiting my  
friendship with Mohammed Mi-  
kdad to make these deductions?"

Subhi Bakkar, who was accu-  
sed by Philby to be behind the  
murder of "the Daily Star's"  
publisher, Kamel Mrowa denied

Indicate page, name of  
newspaper, city and state.)

W. O. O'Connell  
Beirut  
Pages 1 & 2  
The Daily Star  
Beirut, Lebanon

Date: 10/2/71  
Edition:  
Author:  
Editor:  
Title: FPM-Middle East

Character:  
or  
Classification: 109  
Submitting Office: Beirut  
☒ Being Investigated

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# The Philby Charges

Famous double agent Kim Philby alleged Friday that a number of Lebanese were involved in British intelligence work in Lebanon.

He said in his article in "Izvestia" and carried by the official Soviet news agency Tass that British intelligence used Beirut as a headquarters for their activities in the Middle East.

He claimed that the person now in charge of British intelligence is First Secretary at the British Embassy, Derbishaere. He also named a number of British Embassy employees in various Arab countries as employed in intelligence work.

According to the article, British intelligence work in the Middle East is aimed at causing a breach in Arab unity and blemishing the reputation of Arab leaders.

Some Lebanese used by British intelligence, according to the article, are: Subhi Bakkar, Maroun Arab, Wadie Maalouf. These worked against the Egyptian Embassy activities in Lebanon during the sixties, the article alleged.

It was through British intelligence agents that a number of sabotage activities were carried out in Lebanon in 1958, when civil war broke out in the country. British intelligence made special contacts with members of the Partie Populaire Syrienne (PPS) that year. The British wanted the PPS to establish a military dictatorship in Lebanon, the article said.

Others named in connection with British intelligence work in Lebanon are: deputy Ahmad Isber, Robert Abella, and Milad Qareh.

Philby's article also said that some papers in Lebanon were used by British intelligence for propagating sabotage activities. The article named such papers as "The Daily Star," "Al Hayat," "Al Zaman," "Al Safa."

"Al Zaman," "Al Safa."

The article claimed that journalist Subhi Bakkar was used by British intelligence to kill "The Daily Star" and "Al Hayat" owners.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

and publisher, Kamel Mrowa, after he "degraded" from British policies.

"I worked for a long time in the Middle East countries and, naturally, know many people here," Izvestia quoted Philby as saying. He then gave a long list of British citizens he alleged worked in Beirut as spies.

"After Peter Lunn, the British Intelligence Service there was headed by Wormsley and now by Derbishaer, who used the post of first secretary of the British embassy in Beirut as his cover.

"Working in the embassy and other British missions earlier were British spies McNot, Roderich, Klueb (who were recently expelled from Baghdad for espionage), Rendall, Clifford, Witol, Howard Newman, Temple, Rawla, Noel-Clark, Rossiston, and others and now such SIS members as Widebred, Goltie, Spreading, who act under cover of different diplomatic ranks."

Philby added: "Agents in the Lebanon such as the Lebanese citizens Subhi Bakkar, Maroun Arab, Wadie Maalouf, were used, as far as I know, in the late '60s against the Egyptian embassy and for staging provocations against

the Egyptian embassy.

"One indication of the scope of activity of the British intelligence service in the Lebanon are the dozens of names of Lebanese citizens who were recruited by SIS residents," Philby continued.

"Among them are Farid Chehab, former general director of the Lebanese counter intelligence service, Surete Generale, Dori Chamoun, a businessman, the son of the former President of the Lebanon, Ahmed Asper, deputy of the Lebanese parliament, and R. Abella, publisher and owner of one of the Beirut newspapers."

Philby added: "The British intelligence is also engaged in subversion in other Arab countries. British intelligence agents are particularly active in Amman where they are led by the First Secretary of the British Embassy Spiers, and in Aden where the SIS resident is the first secretary of the British embassy Brehoni, who superseded in his post the well-known British agent K. Herdon.

A British embassy spokesman in Moscow declined to comment on the Philby interview, saying, "We do not regard that particular source as deserving any answer."

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LYALIN, OLEG A.

## Soviet Tip Uncovers Identity of Defector

By Alfred Friendly

Washington Post Foreign Service  
LONDON, Sept. 30.—Contingency plans for Soviet sabotage in Britain, disclosed by a 34-year-old defector, led to last Friday's order for the wholesale expulsion order against 105 intelligence agents in the Soviet embassy and trade delegation, authoritative British sources indicated today.

The defector, an officer in the KGB (Soviet secret police) whose identity was revealed today by The Daily Express and confirmed by the foreign office, brought information of "serious concern to national security," officials said.

In announcing the expulsions last week, the foreign office noted that the defector had brought with him "certain information and documentation, including plans for infiltration of agents for the purpose of sabotage."

It was explained today that the British government had been accumulating information for years on Soviet espionage—largely of an industrial nature—and that while the defector confirmed and added to it, his report of sabotage plans was "the straw that broke the camel's back."

### Russian Hint

The name of the Russian turncoat, Oleg Lyalin, was leaked Wednesday night to The Daily Express, almost certainly purposefully, by a Soviet embassy official who himself arrived here only last week. In an interview with a Russian-speaking reporter of the London newspaper, the official, Vladimir Pavlinov, protested that he could not reveal who the defector was, but that his name had appeared a few weeks before in the Express itself.

A few minutes' search in the paper's library disclosed a one-inch clipping of Aug. 31 noting that one Oleg Lyalin, a Russian trade delegate had been arrested on a drunk driving charge in London.

The paper reported that investigation showed Lyalin was a man-about-town who had developed "a fatal weakness for Western high jinks"—apparently liquor and ladies.

Other press stories later in the day said the British intelligence service is believed to have paid him 25,000 pounds (about \$62,000), but there was no confirmation of the report. Lyalin was due to appear in magistrate's court Wednesday

morning to answer the driving charge, which included refusal to submit to a breath analysis and laboratory tests. He failed to show up, however, and the disposition of the case remains in doubt.

### Not Inadvertent

British officials are obviously unhappy that the identity of the defector was disclosed, and are sure it was not let slip inadvertently by Pavlinov. The revelation tends to alert remaining agents who were associated with Lyalin, and to relieve others who, until now, had been in doubt about who was the spy who came in from the cold.

The supposition here is that after his arrest and the posting of bail, Lyalin saw himself in the very bad graces of his superiors and concluded that the best course was to defect. He discussed his traffic case with police, it was reported, and in the course of his talks intimated he had information about Soviet intelligence activities to disclose. At this point, the police seem to have put him in touch with higher authorities.

His age, suggesting the lack of any great seniority in the Soviet secret police apparatus, and his reputedly less-than-savory behavior have caused some doubt in non-government circles on the value and reliability of the information he carried.

In addition, there has been sharp and increasing criticism of the massive expulsion order. Richard Crossman, editor of the left-wing New Statesman, and Michael Stewart, former foreign secretary and on the far right wing of the Labor Party, have both complained that the action was precipitate and ill-advised. Why, they have asked in effect, did the government not play it quietly, expelling detected agents in small numbers at a time and without the blaze of publicity that the foreign office provoked last week by publishing elaborate documentation?

Also, it has been charged—the accusation echoing the public line that Moscow has

put out—that the British are unhappy with what they see as German Chancellor Willy Brandt's over-enthusiastic policy of improving relations with Eastern Europe and a too-eager rush by NATO countries into a European security conference, and that they therefore deliberately threw a monkey wrench in the works to slow things up.

Official sources vehemently deny both allegations. As for the wholesale size of the expulsion, they argue that Lyalin's information removed any lingering question-marks on information already gathered about the Soviet agents, masquerading as embassy and trade delegation officials. Year-long quiet attempts at a rectification, including secret talks and letters to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, had not only been total failures but the letters were never even acknowledged.

The supposition here is that the Soviet foreign ministry, ordinarily punctilious in matters of protocol, was caught in an inter-departmental conflict and blocked from the usual diplomatic procedures by the Soviet state security agencies.

As for making public the expelling of 90 officials and the refusal to admit another 15 seeking re-entry to Britain, government sources explained that in this open society even piece-meal expulsions would have been discovered and publicized, and that it was better to get it over with at one fell swoop.

Also, they said, in reference to the charge that Britain was a saboteur itself with respect to the European security conference, it seemed better to clear up the matter of flagrant Russian spying before the conference convened, rather than having it hang over the deliberations.

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The National Observer  
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## Soviet Agent Who Defected Identified by London

By ANTHONY LEWIS  
Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Sept. 30 — The Foreign Office today identified the Soviet agent who defected to Britain nearly in September as Oleg Lyalin.

Mr. Lyalin, who is 34 years old, was an obscure member of the Soviet trade delegation here. He gave the British evidence of Soviet espionage and sabotage plans that brought last week's decision to expel 90 Soviet officials and bar the return of 15.

The order has brought angry protests from Moscow and hints of early retaliation. It has also begun to come under some criticism here, as having been handled in so sensational a manner that it might harm East-West relations.

But Prime Minister Heath's Government has ruled out any retreat, whatever the consequences. It can be said categorically that the Soviet officials on the expulsion list will be required to leave by the deadline, one week from tomorrow.

### Plans for Sabotage

The Government was moved to early action by the information brought by Mr. Lyalin. Especially shocking, among the papers he took with him, were highly detailed plans for sabotage.

Early warning systems for detection of approaching ballistic missiles were among the targets for this projected sabotage. For example, the United States has recently completed a massive installation at Orford Ness, on the east coast of Britain, to detect missiles.

Informed quarters say the decision to act on such a large scale was not intended to damage the progress of détente in Europe. Any damage now, it is argued, would be the result of a deliberate Soviet policy decision to retaliate.

The wide publicity for the spy story has evidently caused some embarrassment here, but it is insisted that the mass expulsion

was ordered only when quiet diplomacy had obviously failed.

One factor in the Government's decision to act without further diplomatic approaches to the Soviet was Mr. Lyalin's defection.

There had long been knowledge of Soviet attempts at espionage. But the extent of the activities shocked Prime Minister Heath and his colleagues, and so—especially—did some evidence of efforts to prepare future sabotage.

Mr. Lyalin's name was confirmed officially today after it had been carefully leaked by the Soviet Embassy to The Daily Express. The leak to that right-wing paper was managed in a curiously stagey manner.

Two Express reporters were talking yesterday at the embassy with a diplomat just arrived from Moscow, Vladimir Pavlinov. For a long time Mr. Pavlinov parried their questions about the mysterious defector with a smile.

### Name 'In Your Newspaper'

Then, as The Express story described it, Mr. Pavlinov let it drop that the missing Soviet official had been in the trade mission. He added that the gentleman had recently been involved in a traffic accident.

"His name, gentlemen, was in your newspaper," Mr. Pavlinov said. Then, according to the express, he held his thumb and forefinger about an inch apart to indicate a small story.

On Aug. 31, The Express carried a 10-line item to the effect that Oleg Lyalin, a "Russian trade delegate," had been arrested on a drunken driving charge. He was released on bail of \$120, to appear in court Sept. 30—today.

Reporters jammed the magistrates' court at Marlborough Street this morning to await Mr. Lyalin, but he never came. Then, at mid-day, the Foreign Office confirmed his name. It did so with what seemed to some reluctance or annoyance.

British counterintelligence was believed to feel that while Mr. Lyalin's name remained secret, any local contacts of Soviet agents could not be sure who had defected. Thus many might have feared that their names had been turned over to the British.

The publication of Mr. Lyalin's name and picture thus could set some persons' minds at rest. That is thought to have been one reason for the Soviet move in leaking the name.

Another motive might have been to begin painting the source of so much British information as a drunk. The Russians have also described him as a lady's man.

But whatever Mr. Lyalin's personal characteristics, his information is regarded as extremely weighty. The British Government has already acted on it to move against domestic contacts of Soviet agents.

A little-noted arrest two weeks ago is now thought to have stemmed from Mr. Lyalin's defection. Two Cypriot tailors in London were charged with violation of the Official Secrets Act. They are being held without bail, and no details have been given.

British thinking on the expulsion episode can be summarized now as follows:

The amount of valuable material Soviet spies have unearthed in recent years may be regarded as doubtful. The emphasis was on commercial and scientific espionage, and the British are not excessively concerned about how much may have been obtained beyond what is naturally available in any free society.

### Officials Are Outraged

On the other hand, the volume of Soviet espionage activity, and the crudeness of the methods allegedly used, were both regarded as insulting to national sovereignty. And the report from Mr. Lyalin of plans for sabotage really outraged British officials.

There is no support, however, for sensational press reports that the Soviet Union was trying to create trouble in Northern Ireland or sabotage the supersonic Concorde airlines or re-establish a spy ring at the Portland naval installation exposed years ago. All these press theories are dismissed as fanciful.

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It is also said now that the list of 93 Soviet officials who must leave and 15 who may not return is limited to the people at the embassy or the large Soviet trade mission.

Earlier press reports that some of the alleged spies were in Soviet commercial enterprises such as the Moscow Narodny Bank and Intourist are now believed to be inaccurate.

#### Retaliation a Factor

Not all of the 105 are regarded as members of the K.G.B., the Soviet state security organization. Some are said to be members of the armed forces intelligence service, whose initials are G.R.U.

There is a sensitivity here about suggestions that the expulsion order was intended to upset preparations for a European security conference, long desired by the Soviet Union. This is firmly denied, and the British Government has told its allies that it is not laying down any conditions related to the espionage for beginning of preparations for a conference.

On the other hand, the British Government might find it difficult to attend a security conference or to join in planning for it, if the Russians retaliate against the expulsion in a way

regarded by Britain as excessive.

The reasoning is that such retaliation would demonstrate a Soviet intention to keep working illicitly against the security of other states, thus making a formal European conference inappropriate.

The argument is that excessive Russian pressure on the espionage issue would show a stronger regard for the K.G.B. operation than for a European security conference. But it is recognized here that such considerations in the Soviet Union may be affected by the division of authority among party officials, the Foreign Ministry and the secret police.

#### Criticism by Laborites

Serious criticism of the Government tactics began earlier this week with a speech by Michael Stewart, who was Foreign Secretary in the recent Labor Government. Without disagreeing about the existence of espionage, he suggested that expulsions should have been ordered more gradually, without such a splash.

Today another former Labor minister, Richard Crossman, now editor of New Statesman, added his more angry criticism. In a signed editorial in the weekly he said that the affair was a political demonstration of "strong" government by the Conservatives and would undoubtedly damage prospects for the European security conference.

Professional sources offer reasons why a more gradual approach to the espionage problem might have been difficult. Essentially, the problem is that the staff of the Soviet Embassy in London is several times the size of the British Embassy in Moscow.

Expulsion of a few Soviet for improper activity.

officials from time to time in a gradual way would almost certainly be met by corresponding expulsions of British officials in Moscow, it is argued.

The Russians generally choose the most skilled British diplomats to expel, those with outstanding ability in the Russian language, and in a small embassy the successive loss of such personnel can become paralyzing.

So far, the British have had no firm indication of Soviet plans for any retaliation. Newspaper reports here that 20 of the 87 persons in the Moscow Embassy may be marked for expulsion cannot be confirmed.

Any such large-scale retaliation would present a difficult problem. Britain is reluctant to get into the business of expelling Soviet officials without any individual evidence of improper activity.

But the Foreign Office does not want to back down and has a clear idea of who might go in a counterretaliation. In short, further expulsions would be likely to follow any Soviet retaliation regarded as excessive.

The Government was admittedly embarrassed tonight when the British Broadcasting Corporation showed a brief clip of an official film showing an alleged Soviet spy at work. The clip had been obtained from a counterintelligence source, apparently without the knowledge of ministers.

Appearing as part of a program on espionage, the clip allegedly showed a Soviet official picking up secret material from a "dead letter box." The official was identified as Vladislav A. Drozdov, a third secretary in the Embassy who was expelled from Britain in 1968.

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By Alfred Friendly

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The supposition here is that after his arrest and the posting of bail, Lyalin saw himself in the very bad graces of his superiors and concluded that the best course was to defect. He discussed his traffic case with police, it was reported, and in the course of his talks intimated he had information about Soviet intelligence activities to disclose. At this point, the police seem to have put him in touch with higher authorities.

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His age, suggesting the lack of any great seniority in the Soviet secret police apparatus, and his reputedly less-than-savory behavior have caused some doubt in non-government circles on the value and reliability of the information he carried.

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Also, it has been charged—the accusation echoing the public line that Moscow has

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Also, they said, in reference to the charge that Britain was a saboteur itself with respect to the European security conference, it seemed better to clear up the matter of flagrant Russian spying before the conference convened, rather than having it hang over the deliberations.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P.3 Daily Mirror

Lyalin

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Date: 9/30/71

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Author:

Editor: Everett Walker

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Submitting Office: NYO

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**SOVIET SPY AT WORK** — This picture is taken from a newsfilm to be shown today on the BBC-TV News investigation program "The Great Spy Scandal." It is alleged to be of a "Soviet diplomat" picking up intelligence material left at the drop point by a British scientist with the full knowledge of British security authorities.

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# Defector Identified From Driving Case

LONDON (AP) — The Foreign Office reported today that the Soviet KGB agent who defected to England was a member of the Soviet Trade Commission in London. It named him as Oleg Lyalin, 34.

His defection gave the British documents that have led the government to issue orders for the expulsion of 90 Russians based in London and the barring of 15 others from returning.

A Foreign Office spokesman said, Lyalin is the man who was to have appeared in court this morning on a drunken driving charge placed against him a month ago. He didn't appear.

The London Daily Express said in a story published before the Foreign Office made its report that it had learned the name of the defector through the pending court case, but his name in court records was given as Lialine.

## Courtroom Was Filled

Asked if the newspaper report identifying the defector was correct, the spokesman said only that the KGB official named by the Foreign Office last week "is a man named Oleg Lyalin and he was an officer of the Soviet trade delegation."

The traffic case came up this morning at Great Marborough St. Court. The defendant failed to appear, but the courtroom was jammed because of the Daily Express story.

The Foreign Office spokesman said he was unable to discuss Lyalin's whereabouts or failure to appear in court.

"He had asked for permission to stay in Britain and this was granted by the Home Office," the spokesman said.

Lyalin was definitely a KGB member with the trade delegation as his cover, informed quarters said.

## Didn't Have Immunity

He did not possess diplomatic immunity, which is why the drunken driving charge had reached the stage it did.

His failure to appear in court was not followed immediately — as is normal — by a warrant for his arrest.

The extent of Lyalin's information, which led to the expulsion of almost one-fifth of the 550-man Soviet governmental population in London, still is being held secret.

One official said the British had been counting information on Soviet spy activities here for a long period.

He added that Lyalin's information was largely confirmatory and convinced authorities that he was telling the truth.

The newspaper Bild Zeitung of Hamburg in West Germany said the British spy case had implicated five members of Soviet missions in Bonn and Cologne in a Communist spy network. But Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher denied the report.

Genscher added, however, that while the Bild report was incorrect, spy activities in West Germany have increased and that the government planned to make public a report on the situation.

The Soviet news agency Tass claimed the British had built up what it calls a "Soviet menace" scare as a means of torpedoing efforts to relax East-West tensions.

The British had kept the defector's identity secret since announcing last Friday that a Soviet KGB agent had chosen asylum here and handed over valuable information on other spies.

The Express said that after Lyalin was arrested in central London early Aug. 30 he feared he would be in trouble with his superiors in Moscow, and decided to defect to Britain.

Police said Lyalin refused to take a breath test to determine if he had been drinking, and was charged with "driving while unfit through drink."

The next day he pleaded not guilty to the traffic charge. He was released on \$120 bail.

## Film Shows Spy

In another development, The British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) said it has acquired films showing Soviet spies caught in the act of stealing secrets.

BBC-TV said it will air them tonight along with a studio interview with a British scientist who says he posed as a traitor to lure the Russians into a trap.

A blurry photo from the BBC film, published in most papers this morning, shows a man under a tree leaning to pick up something in the grass. The BBC said it shows a Soviet diplomat outside London picking up a secret message left by the scientist. Later he is shown being arrested, the BBC said.

The network would not say who made the film. British observers speculated that it was leaked by the government to build evidence supporting the decision to expel the Soviet officials.

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## Soviet Pressure on Britons Reported

By HEDRICK SMITH

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Sept. 29—The Soviet authorities were reported by British officials today to have stepped up pressures on British diplomats here through more ostentatious surveillance of their movements as well as an expanded press campaign against their Government.

Although no formal reprisals have been taken in response to Britain's expulsion or exclusion of 105 Soviet representatives on allegations of intelligence activities, the British officials saw evidence that the Kremlin was preparing to take action against journalists, businessmen, scientists and tourists as well as diplomats.

In a long commentary, Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, asserted that "for its days aims British intelligence

uses employees of British institutions in the U.S.S.R.—businessmen, tourists, journalists, representatives of scientific circles."

"More than once our press has cited facts of the espionage activities of some British citizens whom we had to put on trial or to expel from the Soviet Union," it added.

### A Harsh Alternative

The commentary underscored the warning by repeating the formal demand that Britain back down on her expulsion order or recognize the Soviet Union had "no choice but to take corresponding measures in reply."

That part of the commentary was read, a British official said, as a "clear warning that expulsions are coming and they are not to be confined to diplomats."

In the meantime, British officials acknowledged that the embassy had been advising businessmen and other private citizens here to take special care in this time of tension not to become involved in conflicts with the authorities.

The officials said that no special steps had been taken to alert the 450 Britons scattered about the Soviet Union, but they said that when individuals had inquired about the possibility of reprisals, the embassy had advised them to be careful.

British diplomats said they did not regard the increased surveillance of recent days as a serious form of harassment but as a more open demonstration on the Soviet policy. At least one British journalist reported unusually heavy surveillance in the past week.

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Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)

*Brooklyn*

# Spy Drama Cont'd

LONDON (UPI)—Diplomatic sources said Tuesday Britain's expulsion of 105 Soviet officials as spies could delay for a year or more the European security conference. Moscow has been pushing for years.

Czechoslovak and Bulgarian newspapers already were denouncing the expulsion order as "a return to the cold war" and the "greatest provocation of the past decades."

The British have made clear they intend to stand firm on the ouster order in spite of Moscow's protests and threats of retaliation.

The diplomats noted the Kremlin has been pushing for more than two years for an all-European security conference despite resistance from Britain,

the United States and other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

In recent weeks, Soviet bloc countries launched a concerted campaign for immediate preparations for a conference, in the wake of the Four-Power Berlin settlement.

The British move and expected Soviet reprisals, however, could well block the conference for some time, the diplomatic sources said. Preparations were expected to begin early next year but may have to be put off until 1973, they added.

The Soviets apparently are fully aware of the implications of the clash with Britain over the expulsion of the Russian agents. They seem to be playing the situation carefully, the sources said.

P. 4, Daily Mirror

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Editor:  
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## Soviets Hint Reciprocal Action Following Expulsion by Britain

*1414*  
The Soviet Union warned Britain that it might take unspecified reciprocal action over the expulsion of 90 Soviet officials accused of espionage activities and the exclusion of 15 others, according to well-informed sources at the United Nations.

The sources said, however, that the meeting of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko with his British counterpart, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, suggested that there would be no really serious consequences from the incident. They added that Gromyko had omitted a passage of a Soviet aide-memoire asking Britain to reconsider its action.

In London, former British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart criticized Britain's handling of the case, saying that the departure of the Soviet officials should have been arranged "steadily and gradually over a period rather than with a large splash."

In Canberra, Australian Prime Minister William McMahon said that the staff of a new Soviet trade office to open soon in Sydney would not have diplomatic

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**Russians List  
Many Britons  
For Expulsion**

MOSCOW (UPI) — The Soviet government has prepared a comprehensive list of Britons to be expelled from Moscow if they decide to retaliate for the ouster of 105 Soviet officials by Britain, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The sources said the list extends beyond diplomats and embassy personnel, including a small number of British airline officials, businessmen and journalists.

At the embassy yesterday, Soviet police posted extra guards and photographed diplomats at the gates in what embassy staffers took to be a pressure tactic.

One or two extra militia guards, conspicuous in brass-buttoned gray overcoats and red-edged military hats, were at the two embassy gateways that face across the river toward the Kremlin. Normally only one guard is visible outside each sentry box.

About noon, a pale blue police car with the identifying red band across its front doors parked opposite an exit gate and a uniformed officer snipped random photographs of embassy personnel all afternoon.

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## Russians List Many Britons For Expulsion

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# Reporter Who Came in From the Cold Leaves It to the Russians and British

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Sept. 26 — Foreign newsmen occasionally catch a glimpse of the workings of British counterespionage, especially newsmen who have made professional and social contacts with Soviet Embassy personnel.

A case involving this correspondent suggests how closely the Russians were being kept under surveillance in the mid 60's.

The newsmen—an American—was having breakfast in his London flat one damp October morning in 1966 when a strange letter appeared from

the War Office. He was requested to call a certain telephone number, ask for a certain extension and make an appointment to see a man who shall be called Mr. Eldridge.

The reporter made the appointment for later that morning and was told by the woman at the other end of the line to be sure to bring the letter with him.

## Escort at Whitehall

After parking his car, the journalist walked up the steps of the grimy building on Whitehall and was immediately ushered into the deeper recess—a restricted area of nondescript offices and tweedy secretaries.

A uniformed guard unlocked the door of one nearly bare office at the end of a long corridor, and the newsmen was asked to wait inside.

Within two minutes a tall, spare, springy Englishman slipped into the office and, after a cursory handshake, slid into the chair behind the empty desk.

A man in his early 40's, square-faced and cold, he identified himself as Mr. Eldridge and came immediately to the point.

The correspondent, he said, knew a certain Mr. X, a third secretary at the Soviet Embassy.

## Luncheon on Maiden Lane

The American indeed knew Mr. X, had lunched with him twice at a restaurant on Maiden Lane and had once been invited by him to a Soviet Embassy reception.

Mr. X had made the initial contact. He was interested in British economic affairs, which the journalist was writing about at the time. The contact was made, Mr. X had said, so that they could perhaps exchange ideas. It was not an unusual relationship for a journalist.

Mr. Eldridge said he was not interested in economic affairs, but had an insatiable curiosity about Mr. X—who his parents were, where he was educated, what he did before he came to London, what sort of life he led in London, both private and public.

How did Mr. Eldridge connect

Mr. X with the American?

"Oh, we have our ways," Mr. Eldridge said with an impish grin.

At the embassy party the correspondent had met a woman who was introduced as Mr. X's wife—a stunning blonde. Mr. Eldridge was equally curious about her.

He then delivered a long speech about the suspicions the authorities had that Mr. X's activities in London were not confined to 'diplomatic work.'

## 'A Delicate Matter'

"This was a delicate matter," he said, then reminded the newsmen that "the United States is in the battle side by side with Britain to prevent Communist tyranny from controlling the world."

Then came the proposition: It was, in effect a proposition to become an operative for MI-5.

"We would like you to continue seeing Mr. X," he said. "See him socially. Invite him and his wife out to dinner. Invite them to your home with other friends. Introduce him to your social circle."

"And then," said Mr. Eldridge, "tell us more about him. You will be helping defend the free world."

The newsmen had no desire to be a spy and the conference quickly ended.

"By the way, the letter please," Mr. Eldridge said. He tore it into little pieces, and burned them in an ashtray.

Mr. X never made contact again. Perhaps surveillance was just as good on the other side.

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# K.G.B. SAID TO TRY TO COW DEFECTOR

Soviet Embassy Reportedly  
Demanded Access to Him

By BENJAMIN WELLES

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—

Britain's decision yesterday to expel on espionage charges 90 Soviet representatives and to refuse re-entry to 15 more followed attempts by Soviet intelligence chiefs to cow the British Government, according to well-informed sources here.

Within hours of the defection of a ranking agent of the K.G.B., the Soviet secret police to British authorities earlier this month, these sources say, Soviet Embassy representatives in London—presumably intelligence officers—demanded access to the defector.

"This is standard technique and the Russians have it highly developed," an expert in Soviet espionage said. "They bring carefully forged letters from the defector's family in Russia and try to cow him into silence by hints and threats. They also try to get him to return."

Qualified informants here insist that the British Government's swift, blunt reaction—the public release of its previous notes to the Soviet Union on spying, and its action against the 105 Russians was not precipitated by a "leak" to the London Evening News.

## Careful British Plan

According to these informants, the article that appeared in the London newspaper was part of a carefully coordinated deliberate action on the part of the British Government. Its scope and timing were made known in advance to a small number of qualified security officials in the United States, sources here say.

The British action is said by specialists here to reflect a concern over steadily expanding Soviet and Soviet bloc espionage and covert operations that have been worrying the North Atlantic Treaty Organization since 1960. The United States and virtually every other NATO ally have counter-espionage experts in their delegations at the alliance's headquarters near Brussels.

In 1960, specialists say, the NATO bloc detected a significant switch in the goals, methods and organization of the

Soviet state security service. Eventually, through defectors, agents and technological techniques, the nature of the switch became clearer.

According to specialists, in the 1958-59 period, Premier Nikita Khrushchev decided, as part of his de-Stalinization program, that the K.G.B. should be radically reoriented from its role as an agency of Stalin's personality cult. Mr. Khrushchev, rather, assigned the K.G.B. a "political" function. The aim, it is said, was to reduce the role of the secret police in the Soviet Union and to enhance the agency's utility in espionage overseas.

## A Red Spy Summit

The task was given to Aleksandr N. Shelepin, a former Komsomol (Soviet Youth) leader whom Mr. Khrushchev had made chief of the K.G.B. In 1959, in Moscow, Mr. Shelepin headed a meeting of the K.G.B. and of 28 foreign Communist intelligence services.

The upshot of this crucial meeting, the specialists say, was agreement that the K.G.B. and other Communist bloc services would coordinate their intelligence resources, on a basis of strict "equality."

In 1961, Mr. Shelepin relinquished the leadership of the secret police to Vladimir Y. Semichastny and took over direction of the Soviet trade union movement. His mission, experts say, was to help penetrate and divide the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, whose headquarters are in Brussels.

In May, 1967, Mr. Semichastny was replaced by Yuri V. Andropov, a close political ally of the Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev. Mr. Andropov is the current head of the K.G.B.

Since the 1959 meeting between the K.G.B. and its 28 sister services, specialists here say, Communist espionage and clandestine political activities around the world have increased yearly.

However, they say, while public attention almost always concentrates on the K.G.B., the bloc services, notably the East German, Czechoslovak, Rumanian and Yugoslav, have strikingly improved their techniques and expanded their operations. Agents of those four services have been apprehended in recent years by the French and Belgian security services, sources here say.

## Embassies' Staff Cited

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Sept. 25—It was officially estimated here recently that half the personnel of Eastern European embassies in Paris were engaged in intelligence work.

Jan Rochet, head of Territorial Surveillance, the principal French counter-espionage organization had said on television that "a certain number of embassies, and I am thinking of the embassies of the Eastern countries, have gone beyond the limits of decency." He said that half the embassies' personnel were special agents and, complained that his service did not always get proper cooperation from the French Foreign Ministry in helping to track spies down.

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The Wall Street Journal

The National Observer

People's World

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# ROGERS TIES ISSUE OF SOVIET SPYING TO SECURITY TALKS

Moscow Says British Incite  
Anti-Russian Hysteria to  
Block Easing of Tensions

By TAD SZULC  
Special to The New York Times  
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.,  
Sept. 25—Secretary of State  
William P. Rogers warned to-  
day that the scope of Soviet  
espionage in the West "is go-  
ing to be a factor" in the Atlan-  
tic alliance's decision on wheth-  
er to agree to a European secu-  
rity conference proposed by the  
Warsaw Pact.  
Mr. Rogers, who spoke to  
newsmen after a courtesy visit  
to the United Nations, appeared  
to be going a step beyond the  
note the British Government  
sent the Soviet Union yesterday  
stating that Soviet espionage  
activities in Britain must be  
halted before the "preparation  
of a security conference on  
European security begins."  
The Soviet Union tonight  
called the British expulsion or-  
der an attempt to whip up anti-  
Soviet hysteria and thus block  
the movement toward relaxa-  
tion of tensions in Europe.

**Impact Considered**  
While this statement was  
confined to Soviet spying in  
Britain—it was related to yes-  
terday's order for the expul-  
sion of 90 Soviet officials and  
the ban on re-entry of 15 others  
—Mr. Rogers was presumed to  
be relating the European con-  
ference to the cessation of Mos-  
cow's espionage in the West in  
general, including the United  
States and Canada.  
Asked about a possible ad-  
verse impact of the espionage  
disclosures on the chances for  
European conference, and the  
East-West moves toward  
détente, Mr. Rogers said: "I  
think it's going to be a factor,  
of course."

"Obviously the view of the  
United Kingdom will be a very  
important view," he said.  
In London, British officials  
were reported to be anxious  
about a possible break in diplo-  
matic and trade relations with  
the Soviet Union and about  
possible Soviet retaliation  
against Britain's diplomats in  
Moscow.

**Ministers to Meet Monday**  
The subject may be taken up  
by the British Foreign Secre-  
tary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home,  
who arrived here today for the  
United Nations General Assem-  
bly session, with Soviet For-  
eign Minister Andrei A. Gro-  
myko.

Both will be guests of the  
United Nations Secretary Gen-  
eral, U Thant, at a dinner  
Monday for the foreign minis-  
ters of Britain, France, the So-  
viet Union and the United  
States.

Both the United States and  
Canada would participate in any  
European security conference.  
Following this month's agree-  
ment by the Big Four Powers  
on access to Berlin, the United  
States and its allies said the way  
was open for preparing such a  
conference.

It was not known whether  
Mr. Rogers touched upon the  
espionage problem during his  
three-hour working dinner last  
night with Mr. Gromyko at the  
Waldorf Towers in New York.  
American officials who re-  
ported on the dinner did not  
mention this topic, although  
they said Secretary Rogers, Mr.  
Gromyko and their advisers dis-  
cussed at length a security con-  
ference and a possible mutual

balanced reduction of con-  
ventional forces by the East and  
the West in central Europe.

**Rogers Meets Press**  
Mr. Rogers held a brief im-  
promptu news conference on a  
series of topics following calls  
on Mr. Thant and the new pres-  
ident of the General Assembly,  
Adam Malik of Indonesia.  
He spent 36 hours in New  
York in the first round of pri-  
vate conferences with foreign

ministers here for the General  
Assembly session. He took part  
in 10 meetings, including lunch  
yesterday with France's Mau-  
rice Schumann and dinner with  
Mr. Gromyko. This afternoon  
Mr. Schumann and dinner with  
Mr. Gromyko. Rogers flew to  
Anchorage, Alaska, to join Pres-  
ident Nixon in greeting Empe-  
ror Hirohito of Japan.

Secretary Rogers plans to re-  
turn to New York Thursday for  
10 days of private diplomatic  
talks and to deliver a speech  
on behalf of the United States  
during the general debate in  
the General Assembly.

At his news conference, Mr.  
Rogers predicted that the  
United States and its support-  
ers would win by a small margin  
their battle in the General As-  
sembly to prevent the expulsion  
of Nationalist China from the  
United Nations.

**Rogers Predicts Victory**  
"I think the momentum is  
in our favor," he said. "We  
think we'll win, but the vote  
could be close."  
The United States is advocat-  
ing the seating of Peking in  
the United Nations, including  
the Security Council, along with

the retention of membership  
for Nationalist China in the  
General Assembly.

Peking, however, again re-  
affirmed today its refusal to  
enter the United Nations unless  
the Nationalists were expelled  
from all the bodies in the or-  
ganization.

None of the aspects of the  
China situation—ranging from  
the United Nations representa-  
tion to the Nixon Administra-  
tion's new policy toward Peking  
and the apparent Chinese do-  
mestic political crisis—were  
reported discussed last night by  
Mr. Rogers and Mr. Gromyko.

In his talk with newsmen, Mr.  
Rogers also dealt with the  
Middle East. He said that the  
American diplomatic effort to  
arrange an "interim agreement"  
between Israel and Egypt and  
to reopen the Suez Canal "is  
certainly not dead—it's quite  
alive."

American officials said that  
Secretary Rogers informed Mr.  
Gromyko last night of the sta-  
tus of this mediation attempt.

**Cooperation Isn't Sought**  
The Secretary did not ask the  
Russians to cooperate in the ef-  
forts to reach the settlement.

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contrary to the situation last year when Washington and Moscow sought mutual negotiations toward a Middle East settlement. But, according to American officials, Mr. Gromyko gave assurances that the Soviet Union would not interfere with the American efforts.

During discussion of European problems, officials said Mr. Rogers was unable to evoke a response from Mr. Gromyko on the extent of Soviet interest in the proposed talks for the mutual reduction of forces in Europe.

Mr. Gromyko was given to understand, however, that the United States was flexible in principle on whether such talks should be held separately or as part of a European security conference.

American officials also said that the United States might take up with Moscow the question of solving the difficulties between East and West Germany on implementing the Berlin agreement. However, officials said Washington remained confident that the Germans could resolve their differences alone.

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# Soviets — Deny Spy Charges

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MOSCOW, Sept. 25—The Soviet news agency Tass tonight dismissed British charges against Soviet personnel in London as without foundation and accused the British press of spreading anti-Soviet hysteria and spy mania.

In the first press comment on Britain's decision to expel 90 diplomats and officials for alleged spying and to bar 15 others from returning to the country, Tass declared: "It is hard to assess actions of this kind as anything other than a relapse into cold war."

But the Tass report made no direct mention of Russians being expelled from Britain.

The agency said: "The fabrication of deliberately false accusations against a group of members of Soviet institutions in London and the anti-Soviet hysteria whipped up in this connection cannot be explained as anything other than an endeavor by British conservative circles to hamper, at all costs, the process of relaxation of tension which has become evident in Europe, and to poison the political climate on the continent by inflaming suspicion and hostility."

Alfred Friendly of the Washington Post reported the following from London:

Newspapers here speculated that Friday's action would be followed up by Foreign Office orders to other Soviet bloc embassies here also to cut their staffs, since they are known to have been conducting the same kind of industrial spying as the 550 Russians here were doing. There was no confirmation of this from official sources.

Neither was there any validation from security offices of reports that the high official of the KGB, the Soviet secret police, who defected some weeks ago and probably gave British intelligence detailed news of the espionage, was being held somewhere close to London.

One newspaper published rumors that the defector had driven from the Soviet trade mission in London, in a embassy car, to the British Secret Service, carrying boxes full of papers. The official, still unnamed, has asked to stay in Britain.

Meantime, the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, left here by air today to attend the United Nations General Assembly in New York. The foreign office said he fully expected to carry out previous arrangements to meet his Soviet opposite number, Andrei Gromyko, in New York for conversations.

In announcing its action against the Russian diplomats Friday, the Foreign Office published two freezing angry letters Home sent Gromyko some months ago expressing outrage at the Russians' "inadmissible" persistence in spying in Britain.

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Date 9-26-71

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# British Charge of Red Spying Heads for Face-Off at U.N.

LONDON (AP)—The Russians reacted angrily yesterday to charges that they were operating a massive spy network in Britain as Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home flew to the United Nations and an almost certain confrontation with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

Sir Alec claims Gromyko ignored his protests that led up to the expulsion Friday of 105 Soviet diplomats and other officials, based on documents the Foreign Office said came from a senior agent of the KGB, the Soviet secret police, who defected to London.

Smiling, Sir Alec refused to go further with newsmen at London airport on the charge that the officer "brought with him certain information and documents, including plans for infiltration or agents for the purpose of sabotage."

British officials said the Soviet underground activities ranged from trying to sabotage the British-French supersonic airliner Concorde to exploiting the crisis in Northern Ireland.

In Moscow, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said he was "personally surprised and indignant" but the official news agency Tass went further and charged the British Foreign Office with "the fabrication of deliberately false accusations."

## 'Spy Scare' Charged

"The British Foreign Office asserts without adducing any proof, without any grounds whatsoever, that a number of staff members of the U.S.S.R. Embassy and other Soviet institutions in London are allegedly engaged in activity incompatible with their official functions," Tass declared.

Tass then asserted that the "right-wing British newspapers are trying to outdo one another in creating in the country an atmosphere of anti-Sovietism, in fanning up a 'spy scare' and in slanderous inventions with regard to the workers of Soviet institutions in London."

The "anti-Soviet hysteria" and the "false accusations," Tass said, "can be explained by none other than a desire of British

conservative circles to hamper at all costs the process of détente that began to show in Europe and to poison the political climate on the Continent by arousing suspiciousness and animosity."

"It is difficult to regard such actions in any other way but as a relapse of cold war," Tass concluded.

The mystery man—dubbed by the British press as Comrade—went over to the West weeks or months ago. He is now under heavy guard in the English countryside.

## No Interview

Authoritative sources said the Soviet Embassy made a request to interview the agent shortly after his defection, but he snubbed them.

The Soviet people have not been told of the defection, which is being heralded in the British press as the most important since World War II.

There was clear indication among many of the 550 Russians working for government agencies in Britain that they were stunned and caught off guard.

*Oleg A. Lyalin*

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# Spy Crisis Chills Cold War Thaw

By ANDREW BOROWITZ  
Star Staff Writer

LONDON — Britain's spectacular unmasking of a Soviet espionage network could dampen Western Europe's susceptibility to Russia's "peace and friendship" overtures.

It also may slow Soviet moves for troop reductions in Europe as well as the security conference the Russians have been trying to sponsor for the past two years.

This preliminary assessment was made by officials in the wake of the bombshell announcement that Britain was expelling 105 Soviet diplomats and agents accused of manning one of the largest and most intricate peacetime spy organizations.

Its targets were Britain's electronic defense installations, research centers and the Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner project. Spy rings in a number of military installations in southern England have reportedly been neutralized by British counter-espionage agents.

## Timing a Mystery

The timing of the announcement — on the eve of the departure of Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home for the United Nations General Assembly in New York — remains a mystery. But it coincided with Britain's growing mistrust of Soviet diplomatic moves aimed at obtaining far-reaching cuts in the Western defense establishment.

Some observers feel the sensational announcement may also serve as an additional pressure on the United States to maintain its troop commitment in Europe.

The immediate result of the expulsion as far as Britain is concerned was a resounding "thumbs down" to Soviet maneuvers for a security conference that would solidify the status quo in Europe.

## Postpones Preparations

Foreign office sources said Britain could not continue any preparations for the conference until the spy crisis is resolved. As much was communicated in a sharp note to the Soviet government Friday night although some preliminary contacts on the conference—including agenda discussions—already have taken place.

Officials pointed out that information concerning the still undisclosed Soviet sabotage plans in Britain clashed with Russia's avowed intentions of establishing peace, security and mutual trust in Europe.

For the time being the sabotage angle remained unexplained. It is believed, however, that the Russians were considering a number of intricate and highly technical operations in various British industrial centers in an apparent effort to sap Britain's strength and reputation on the eve of its entry into the European Common Market.

## Effect on Relations

Although the expulsion cutting the strength of accredited Soviet diplomatic and commercial personnel in Britain by 20 percent could plunge the relations between the two countries to unprecedented depths, the British government claims that it will eventually "help to clear the air."

Soviet reaction will demonstrate to what extent this optimistic view is justified. The announcement follows nine months of undercover work by four British security services—D15 (internal security), D16 (external), D17 (espionage agents) and the Special Branch.

Much of the information was obtained from a Soviet KGB (intelligence) major assigned to the embassy in London who was granted asylum in Britain last week. The name of the man was withheld for the time

being but he is believed to be one of the highest ranking Soviet defectors to Britain since World War II.

The defector, according to officials, provided the British security services with lists of espionage agents, their code names, their cover identities and areas of operations. The man made his decision to defect seven weeks ago.

The strength of the Soviet establishment in Britain has been growing steadily for the past 20 years, eventually reaching the number of 550, including working wives. Even after the departure of those expelled, set within the next two weeks, the Russians will retain some 445 diplomats and agents in Britain — the largest contingent in any Western country.

## Russia's View of Britain

Britain has a total of 78 diplomatic and trade personnel accredited to the embassy in Moscow.

The Russians always have regarded Britain as a major "clearing house" for intelligence information, an active diplomatic capital and a major world business center. The expansion of Britain's trade with Eastern Europe has permitted the establishment of Soviet commercial agencies which also served as spy centers.

The British believe that more than 20 percent of all Soviet personnel — diplomatic or otherwise — sent to Britain have received advanced training in espionage and sabotage.

## Information Centers

The size of the growing Soviet personnel in Britain has been causing serious concern to the British for some time. When the Soviet Embassy in London was limited to 20 personnel in 1968, the Russians began expanding their "commercial" establishments.

According to government sources, the main centers for information gathering were the trade delegation, the wood agency, the Moscow Narodny bank, the UNO plant selling Soviet dump trucks to Britain and the Soviet Aeroflot airline and tourist agency.

Although a large part of the staff in these agencies is British—Russians provide the directors and other key personnel—officials do not expect any mass arrests of British subjects. Apparently the Russians confined most undercover activities to their own men.

## Russia's Main Interests

The main advantage for the Russians attached to the trade missions was that they are not subject to the 35-mile travel limit out of London imposed on Soviet diplomats as a retaliation for Soviet restrictions on British diplomats in Russia.

As far as the Soviet Embassy itself is concerned, the British say, the largest number of personnel is attached to the scientific and technical department. The Russians are reported particularly interested in electronics, transformers, semi-conductors, computers and the Concorde project.

Among military installations, the Soviets were reported paying special attention to the Portland underwater research center specializing in nuclear submarines as well as the ultra-modern radar warning system.

Of the 105 Soviet agents expelled, 15 were out of the country when the news was announced to Soviet charge d'affaires Ivan Ippolitov. They will not be permitted back. None of those expelled will be allowed to be replaced.

Officials hinted that the spy case was far from over. Presumably the attention of the British security services will now center on other Communist embassies and agencies here working closely with the Russians.

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# Plans for Infiltration

Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, Sept. 24—The following is the text of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office statement on the expulsion of 90 Soviet officials.

On the instructions of the secretary of state, the permanent under secretary, Sir Denis Greenhill, asked the Soviet charge d'affaires to call today and handed him an aide memoire containing the following points:

(A) The Soviet embassy are asked to arrange for a number of Soviet officials, all of whom have been concerned in intelligence activities, to leave the country within two weeks.

(B) The numbers of Soviet officials in the various categories (embassy, trade delegation and other organizations) will in future be limited to the level at which they will stand after the withdrawal of the persons referred to.

(C) If a Soviet official is required to leave the country in future as a result of his having been detected in intelligence activities the ceiling in that category will be reduced by one.

(D) A further number of Soviet officials, not now present in this country but holding re-entry visas which are still valid, will not be permitted to return to Britain.

2. The number of Soviet officials in Britain and the proportion of them engaged in intelligence work has been causing grave concern for some time. The size of the Soviet embassy was limited in November, 1968, following the case of Chief Technician Britten, but the numbers in other categories have continued to grow. The total is now over 550, which is higher than the comparable figure for Soviet officials appointed to any other Western country, including the United States.

3. In the last 12 months several Soviet officials have been withdrawn at the request of the FCO, either being detected in intelligence activities or others have left the country of their own accord after being so detected before their withdrawal could be requested. In addition a number of Soviet officials have applied to come to Britain in various capacities but have been refused visas because they are known to be intelligence officers.

4. Further evidence of the scale and nature of Soviet espionage in Britain conducted under the auspices of the Soviet embassy, trade delegation and other organizations has been provided by a Soviet official who recently applied for and was given permission to remain in this country. This man, an officer of the KGB, brought with him certain information and documents, including plans for infiltration of agents for the purpose of sabotage.

5. British policy is to strive for the best possible relations with the Soviet Union. This was re-stated only this week in the speech made by Sir John Killick on the presentation of his credentials as ambassador to the Soviet Union. In this spirit, the foreign and commonwealth secretary has tried repeatedly to find a way of solving the problem of Soviet espionage by persuasion.

He raised the matter privately with Mr. Gromyko during the latter's visit to London in October, 1970, and at his request he wrote him a personal letter on the subject, dated 3 December 1970. Having received no reply or acknowledgement, Sir Alec Douglas-Home wrote to Mr. Gromyko again on 4 August 1971. This letter also has been neither answered nor acknowledged. During all this time, Soviet officials have continued to engage in espionage against this country on an undiminished scale.

6. Her majesty's government have thus had no alternative but to take the action announced today. They sincerely desire to improve both Anglo-Soviet relations and East-West relations in general and they hope that the Soviet government will recognize this. The purpose of today's measures is to remove an obstacle which in recent years has seriously hampered the development of closer Anglo-Soviet understanding.

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The Washington Post Times Herald A13  
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# British Expell 105 Red Diplomats

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THE BOSTON GLOBE  
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1 THE BOSTON HERALD  
TRAVELER  
BOSTON, MASS.

THE BOSTON RECORD  
AMERICAN  
BOSTON, MASS.

Date: 9/25/71  
Edition: Saturday  
Author: Thomas Reedy  
Editor: John Herbert  
Title: BRITISH FOREIGN  
OFFICE - RELATIONS

Character:  
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Classification: 105-  
Submitting Office: Boston

☐ Being Investigated

BY THOMAS A. REEDY

LONDON (AP) — A senior Soviet agent who defected in London and blew the lid of a Russian spy network in Britain touched off yesterday the biggest mass expulsion of diplomats in modern times.

The British Foreign Office confirmed reports that an unnamed defector had disclosed documents concerning the network, and announced that as a result 105 Russians with diplomatic passports were being ordered out of Britain.

The government also issued documents describing unsuccessful negotiations at the ministerial level to get Moscow to withdraw its agents quietly and suggesting that work toward detente between East and West may face setbacks with the mass expulsions.

The documents stressed that Soviet spying was by no means limited to Britain, hinting that the defector who supplied the names of the Rus-

sians expelled may uncover spies in other Western capitals.

Espionage here in recent years has involved military and commercial secrets including information on the Concorde supersonic aircraft, computer circuits and electronics, the documents said.

The Soviet news media remained silent on the expulsions and diplomats in Moscow said an immediate reaction was unlikely. In the past, the Soviet government has reciprocated with its own expulsions.

Diplomatic sources said British citizens employed in Moscow in non-diplomatic work were being told by their embassy to "carry on as usual."

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The 105 Russians ordered out of Britain made up almost 20 per cent of the Soviet Embassy's population of 550, which includes representatives of the Aeroflot airline, the Moscow Narodny Bank and trade delegations.

Ninety of those named must leave within two weeks. The other 15, now out of the country, will not be allowed to return to London.

None will be replaced, the Foreign Office emphasized.

Informed quarters said the British intelligence forces were in contact with the American Central Intelligence Agency, indicating that the defector may have information affecting the United States.

The official announcement said the British had been warning the Russians for some time, acting on individual cases of espionage, but the Kremlin paid little heed.

After earlier refusal to confirm or deny published reports about the defector, the Foreign Office set up a special news conference and

said the man had applied for and been given asylum.

"THIS MAN, an officer of the KGB, brought with him certain information and documents including plans for infiltration of agents for the purpose of sabotage," the statement said.

The KGB is the "Committee for State Security" in Moscow, the successor to the NKVD and MGB of Stalin's time, assigned to all matters of internal and external espionage.

The British Foreign Office gave its decision yesterday to Ivan Ippilov, the Soviet charge d'Affaires. The Russian Embassy declined comment.

From now on, the Foreign Office said, the Soviet community entitled to diplomatic status will be restricted to the remaining 445 and any individual involved in questionable activities will be ejected without any replacement.

This is the toughest line the British ever have taken in such matters with the Russians.

The Foreign Office said

Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home had tried repeatedly, without success, to persuade the Russians to help solve the espionage problem.

"HE RAISED the matter privately with Mr. Gromyko — Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko — in October 1970," the statement asserted. "At his request, he wrote him a personal letter on the subject, dated Dec. 3, 1970.

"Having received no reply or acknowledgement, Sir Alec Douglas-Home wrote to Mr. Gromyko again on August 4, 1971. This letter also has been neither answered nor acknowledged. During all this time Soviet officials have continued to engage in espionage against this country on an undiminished scale.

"HER MAJESTY'S government have thus had no alternative, but to take the action announced today."

The name of the defector and details of information he brought with him were withheld. There was no breakdown of how many of the expelled Russians were connected with the embassy directly or with the sister organizations such as the Narodny Bank, which has been financing trade here since the early days of the Communist revolution.

Aeroflot and Intourist specialize in tourist holidays in the Soviet Union. The Russian Wood Agency handles timber exports. The Equipment Center deals with heavy machinery for road construction and other civil engineering projects.



SPY HEADQUARTERS?—More than a fifth of the employees at the Soviet Embassy in London (above) have been ordered expelled from Britain. (AP)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Britain Expels 90 Soviet Officials

United Press International

LONDON — The British government announced today it has expelled 90 Soviet officials from Britain and has asked them to leave the country within two weeks.

A Foreign Office statement said all of them "have been confirmed in intelligence activities."

The statement said 15 additional Soviet officials who are not at present in Britain but are holding re-entry visas will not be permitted to return to Britain.

The Foreign Office said the scale and nature of Soviet espionage in Britain has been provided by a Soviet official who recently defected to Britain.

"This man, an officer of the KGB (the Soviet secret police), brought with him certain information and documents including plans for infiltration of agents for the purpose of sabotage," the statement said.

British officials said the Soviet Union has a total of 550 officials attached to diplomatic, trade and other missions in Britain.

The scale of expulsions appeared unprecedented in peacetime.

The Foreign Office said the British Government acted only after lengthy discussions with the Soviets and after Moscow denied that it was engaged in intelligence activity on the scale alleged by Britain.

The statement said that on the instructions of British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the permanent undersecretary of state, Sir Dennis Greenhill, asked Soviet Charge d'Affaires Ivan Ippolitov to call at the Foreign Office today and handed him an aide memoire setting out the British decision.

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THE BOSTON GLOBE  
BOSTON, MASS.

THE BOSTON HERALD  
TRAVELER  
BOSTON, MASS.

THE BOSTON RECORD  
AMERICAN  
BOSTON, MASS.

Date: 9/24/71  
Edition: Evening  
Author:  
Editor: Thomas Winship  
Title: BRITISH  
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Character:  
or IS-Nationalistic

Classification: 105-

Submitting Office: Boston

☐ Being Investigated

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Britain asked the Soviet Embassy to arrange for a number of Soviet officials "all of whom have been concerned in intelligence activities to leave the country within two weeks."

The Foreign Office statement said Britain has decided to limit in future the number of Soviet officials who will be permitted in

the country after those expelled have left.

This level will be further reduced if a Soviet official is in future required to leave the country as a result of involvement in intelligence activity, the statement said.

The statement said "the number of Soviet officials in Britain and the proportion of them engaged in intelligence work has been causing grave concern for some time."